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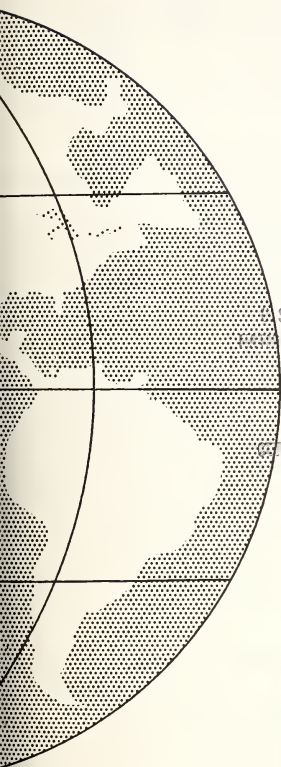
JANUARY 1967

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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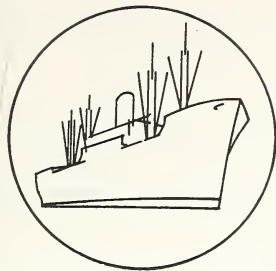
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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Foreign Development and Trade Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

The European Economic Community: Agricultural Imports and Exports (see page 5). Total agricultural imports by the European Economic Community (EEC) have trended upward between 1960 and 1965. Agricultural imports were \$12 billion in 1965 -- up 38 percent from 1960. Exports have also evidenced an upward trend. Exports in 1965 totaled \$5.6 billion -- 65 percent above 1960. In 1965, the Common Market countries received about one-fourth of their total agricultural imports from each other. Intra-Community imports increased from \$1.5 billion in 1960 to \$3.0 billion in 1965. The United States accounted for the largest share of imports from third countries. In 1965, EEC imports from the United States totaled \$1.6 billion -- 14 percent of total agricultural imports. Exports of the EEC countries to each other accounted for over half of their total agricultural exports, and other European countries received about one-fourth. The remainder of the exports moved primarily to the Associated Overseas Countries, the United States, and Asian countries.

* * * * *

Economic Situation in the Major U.S. Agricultural Export Markets (see page 24). The substantial growth in commercial exports of U.S. agricultural products can be mainly attributed to the generally high level of economic activity in the eight major importing countries of the world. With the exception of the United Kingdom (the world's largest agricultural importer), Japan, Canada, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands have all experienced favorable rates of economic activity. To provide for their more prosperous and expanding populations, these countries have been importing record volumes of U.S. agricultural products such as feed grains and soybeans to supply their expanding livestock industries. The current economic situation in each of these eight major importing countries is briefly analyzed.

* * * * *

Export Highlights (see page 35). U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$2,940 million in July-November 1966 -- 8 percent higher than exports of the corresponding period last year. Exports of hides and skins, wheat and flour, protein meal, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, meats and meat products, fruits and preparations, and feed grains increased. Dairy products, animal fats, oils,

and greases, poultry products, rice, and vegetable oil exports declined. November exports were estimated at \$688 million -- 5 percent above exports in November 1965, and 11 percent higher than October 1966.

Exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) reached \$522 million during July-October 1966 -- 1 percent above exports for the same period in 1965, and 16 percent above July-October in 1964. Although commodities not subject to variable import levies rose 16 percent, variable levy commodities dropped 15 percent from last year. Exports of non-variable levy commodities accounted for the increased EEC exports in July-October 1966.

* * * * *

Import Highlights (see page 40). U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in July-October 1966 were \$1,499 million, compared with \$1,344 million for the same period of 1965. Supplementary (partially competitive) product imports increased 23 percent to \$910 million, while complementary (noncompetitive) product imports declined 2 percent to \$589 million. Sugar, meats and meat products, oilseeds and products, and dairy products accounted for most of the increase in supplementary imports. The decline in complementary imports was mainly due to smaller imports of coffee and cocoa beans. Although imports in July-October 1966 were up 12 percent, agricultural imports in October were down from September and also down from October 1965. This is the first decline from the corresponding month of a year earlier since July 1965.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

(Continued on pg.52)



SPECIAL in this issue

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY: AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

by

Joseph R. Corley ^{1/}

Total agricultural imports by the European Economic Community (EEC) have trended upward in the five years ending in 1965, despite the imposition of variable import levies by the EEC in July 1962. Agricultural imports by the EEC were \$12,000 million in 1965 -- up 38 percent from 1960. Agricultural exports totaling \$5,596 million -- equaling less than half of EEC imports -- have also evidenced an upward trend, and in 1965 were 65 percent above 1960. The EEC countries were net importers of agricultural products in 1965, imports of farm commodities exceeded exports by \$6,404 million (tables 1 and 4).

This article is based on data reported to the United Nations by the individual EEC countries. It updates and analyzes the statistics of the principal commodity groups for the major trade blocs reported in ERS-Foreign 165, showing EEC trade data for the years 1959 through 1964. ^{2/} The data show imports of the EEC countries in c.i.f. values at the port of entry, and exports in f.o.b. value at port of origin. In presenting the data of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Italy, where transshipments usually occur, no effort was made to distinguish between imports terminating in these countries, and movements through these countries.

Agricultural Imports

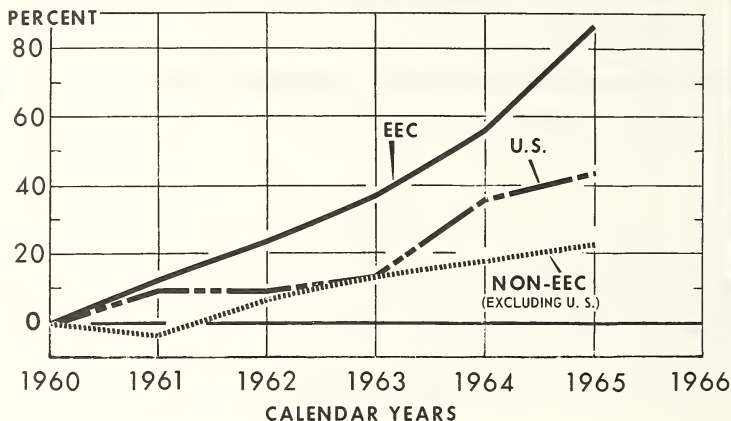
Imports of individual EEC countries from other Common Market countries increased steadily from 1961 through 1965 (fig. 1). Imports from third countries (non-EEC members) excluding the United States, declined slightly in 1961 from 1960, but have risen each year since then. Agricultural imports from the United States have risen steadily since 1960 -- up 43 percent during the 5-year period.

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^{2/} Agricultural Trade of the European Economic Community -- A Statistical Reference, ERS-Foreign-165, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, ERS, USDA.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Growth in Agricultural Imports, by Origin



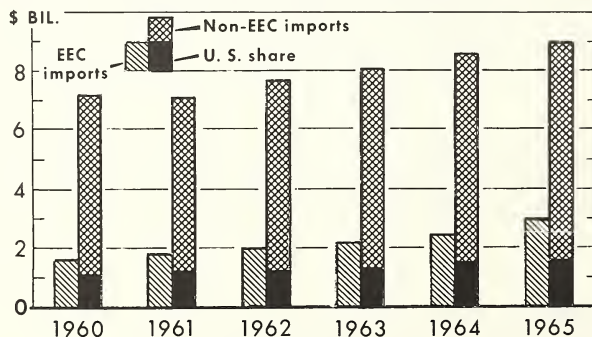
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 4817-66(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Agricultural Imports, 1960-65



SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS DATA.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 4818-66(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

figure 2

In 1965, Common Market countries received about one-fourth of their total agricultural imports from each other -- slightly higher than the one-fifth for the years 1960 through 1964. Although the percentage share advanced about 5 percentage points, mostly between 1964 and 1965, the total value of intra-Community imports increased about 94 percent -- from \$1.5 billion in 1960 to \$3.0 billion in 1965 (fig. 2).

Imports from third countries accounted for three-fourths of the agricultural imports by Common Market countries. The United States was the principal supplier, and in 1965, accounted for about 14 percent of the EEC's total agricultural imports. Member countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) supplied 13 percent of the agricultural imports, the EEC's Associated Overseas Countries (AOC), 3/ and African countries (not included in AOC) each accounted for about 8 percent of the EEC's imports. Together the United States, LAFTA, the AOC countries, and other African countries accounted for over two-fifths of the EEC's agricultural imports from third countries (table 1).

Agricultural imports from non-EEC countries (excluding the United States) increased more in terms of total absolute value than imports from the United States. Part of this increase occurred in products which the United States does not export. However, this was not true for all commodities. The value of U.S. exports of feed grains increased sharply during the period 1960 through 1965. Feed grain exports from other non-EEC countries have increased, but at a much lower rate. For the 5-year period, U.S. exports of feed grains to the EEC increased 134 percent, while feed grain exports from all other non-EEC countries increased 21 percent. Exports of soybeans and tobacco from the United States have also increased markedly since 1960. Agricultural imports by individual EEC countries for 1965 and 1964 are summarized in tables 2 and 3..

West Germany

The Netherlands, France, and Italy were the major sources of West Germany's imports from the EEC. The Netherlands shipped principally poultry, dairy products, and vegetables to West Germany; France supplied grains and grain products; and Italy contributed primarily fruits and vegetables.

3/ The EEC-AOC are comprised of a number of political entities which are, or were previously dependents of the EEC countries. This classification, used by the United Nations for reporting imports and exports of these countries, included 18 independent African countries associated with the EEC, Algeria, and several dependent countries and territories associated with the Community. The 18 African countries are Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somali Republic, Togo, and Upper Volta. The Dependent Associated Overseas Countries and territories include the Comoro Islands, French Antilles, French Guiana, French Oceania, French Somaliland, Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands, Netherlands Antilles, Southern and Antarctic territories, and Surinam. EEC agricultural imports from the 18 African associated countries totaled \$601 million in 1965, Algeria's share was \$209 million, and dependent overseas countries and territories exported agricultural products to the EEC valued at \$99 million.

West Germany was the largest EEC importer of agricultural products from third countries (fig. 3). In 1965, its agricultural imports totaled \$3,255 million -- 36 percent of the EEC's imports from third countries. Oilseeds, amounting to \$144 million, accounted for the largest share of imports from the United States in 1965. Imports of U.S. grains and preparations, valued at \$142 million, were mainly feed grains, and wheat. West Germany's imports of animals and animal products from the United States were \$56 million in 1965. Poultry accounted for 41 percent and edible offals were 18 percent. Tobacco imports from the United States totaled \$76 million in 1965.

Imports from the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) were \$568 million -- almost 12 percent of West Germany's agricultural imports. Other Asian countries accounted for \$435 million, or 9 percent. Indonesia, the Philippines, the China Mainland, Malaysia, Thailand, Taiwan, and Israel were the principal Asian suppliers.

France

Seventeen percent of France's agricultural imports came from EEC countries. Forty-four percent of these imports were animals and animal products. The United States accounted for 8 percent of France's agricultural imports in 1965 and almost two-fifths of its imports of grains and preparations. Corn imports were valued at \$26 million and wheat and flour was \$21 million. Other imports from the United States included animal feeds, animals and animal products, cotton, and oilseeds, notably soybeans.

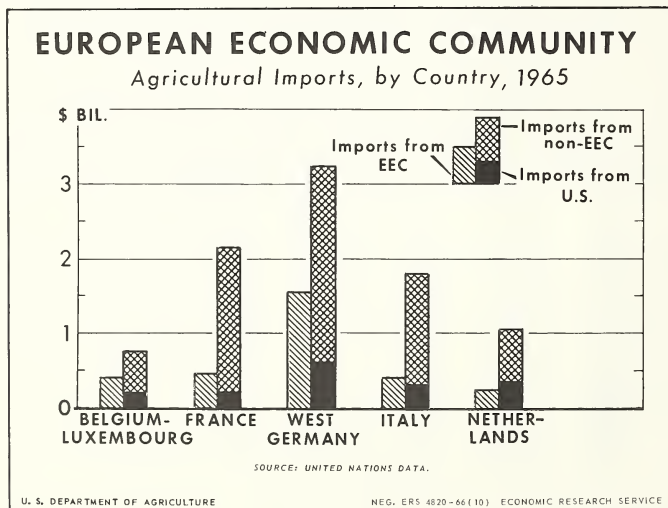


Figure 3

The major source for France's imports of agricultural products were AOC countries. In 1965, wine imports from Algeria totaled \$137 million. Algeria, a major source for fruits, exported oranges and tangerines to France valued at \$25 million. EEC-AOC exports of coffee, cocoa, and tea totaled \$122 million, with coffee accounting for over three-fourths of this total.

Other African countries not associated with the EEC contributed \$318 million of France's imports, mainly oranges and tangerines, and fresh vegetables. Other imports from non-AOC African countries included peanuts from Nigeria, valued at \$34 million; wool and animal hair from South Africa, valued at \$30 million; and wine from Morocco, valued at \$22 million.

Italy

Italy received three-fourths of its intra-Community agricultural imports from France and the Netherlands, with France accounting for 43 percent alone. Imports from France were principally cattle, wheat, dairy products, hides and skins, and potatoes. Beef was the principal commodity imported from the Netherlands.

Italy's agricultural imports from third countries totaled \$1,818 million in 1965. Imports from the United States were \$291 million -- 13 percent of Italy's agricultural imports. Commodities imported from the United States were principally grains and preparations, oilseeds, cotton, and animals and animal products. In 1965, imports of grains and preparations -- principally corn -- were \$154 million, and oilseeds -- mainly soybeans -- were valued at \$45 million.

Other major sources for Italy's imports were LAFTA, European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and Comecon (Eastern Europe) countries. Argentina and Brazil, were the principal feed grain suppliers from LAFTA. LAFTA countries also accounted for 38 percent of Italy's imports of coffee. Italy's imports from EFTA members totaled \$172 million -- principally animals and animal products. Italy's imports from the Comecon countries totaled \$182 million in 1965 -- 10 percent of Italy's purchases from third countries.

Animals and animal products accounted for 59 percent of Italy's total agricultural imports from the Comecon countries, with live animals accounting for the largest share.

Belgium-Luxembourg

Intra-Community imports and exports of agricultural products by Belgium-Luxembourg were nearly balanced in 1965. Imports were valued at \$385 million and exports valued at \$384 million. The Netherlands was the principal source for pork, dairy products, and vegetables. Imports from France were primarily feed grains, wine, animal feeds, and dairy products.

Belgium-Luxembourg's agricultural imports from third countries totaled \$731 million in 1965. Principal commodities imported from the United States included grains and preparations, oilseeds, fruits, and animal feeds. Feed

grains -- mainly corn -- accounted for most of the imports of U.S. grains and preparations. Soybean imports from the United States were \$14 million. Among the fruit imports from the United States, preserved fruits and fresh citrus were predominant.

Agricultural imports by Belgium-Luxembourg from LAFTA were principally animals and animal products, coffee and cocoa, animal feeds, and grains and preparations. Fresh and frozen beef and horsemeat were the principal animal products, while feed grains accounted for most of the grains. Argentina was the major source of both meat and feed grains for Belgium-Luxembourg.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands received the smallest share of intra-Community imports. In 1965, their total imports were \$251 million.

The principal commodities imported by the Netherlands were grains and preparations, animals and animal products, coffee, animal feeds, oilseeds, and fruits and nuts. Corn amounted to \$112 million, wheat imports were \$59 million, and barley, oats, and other cereals totaled \$84 million. Meat imports (including poultry) were \$50 million.

The United States was the principal non-EEC supplier, accounting for 28 percent of the Netherlands' total agricultural imports. The United States was a major source for grains and preparations, and oilseeds -- especially soybeans.

The Netherlands agricultural imports from LAFTA were valued at \$196 million, other African (not associated with the EEC) contributed \$123 million, and other Asian -- \$119 million. Animal feeds -- principally from Argentina and Peru -- amounted to \$49 million. Coffee imports were \$37 million, and grains and preparations were \$34 million. African countries other than the Associated Overseas Countries exported principally coffee, cocoa, and oilseeds to the Netherlands. Imports from Asian countries were primarily oilseeds, with lesser amounts of tea, fats and oils, and vegetables.

Agricultural Exports

The European Economic Community's agricultural exports amounted to \$5,596 million in 1965 (table 4). Exports of EEC countries to each other accounted for over half, and other European countries (including Eastern Europe) received one-fourth of the exports. The remainder of the exports moved primarily to the Associated Overseas Countries, the United States, and Asian countries.

Intra-Community Exports

In 1965 the Netherlands, the major contributor to intra-Community trade, exported agricultural products valued at \$1,082 million to other EEC countries (fig. 4) (table 5). Animals and animal products -- notably meats and dairy products -- accounted for 46 percent, while fruits and vegetables accounted

for almost one-fourth. Grains and preparations and animal feeds made up another 10 percent. The Netherlands was the only EEC country with a favorable agricultural trade balance; its exports exceeded imports by \$526 million. The principal agricultural commodities contributing to the Netherlands' net export balance were animals and animal products. Exports of these commodities totaled \$811 million, compared with \$183 million for imports.

France ranked second as an exporter of agricultural products to other EEC countries. Total intra-Community agricultural exports were \$798 million in 1965 -- up \$144 million from 1964 (table 6). Principal commodities exported to EEC member countries were animals and animal products and grains and preparations.

West Germany's agricultural exports to other Common Market countries totaled \$204 million in 1965. Animals and animal products, amounting to \$103 million were exported mainly to Italy and France. West Germany had the highest net import balance of the EEC countries in 1965 -- \$4,233 million.

Intra-Community exports of agricultural products from Italy totaled \$521 million in 1965 -- up 28 percent from 1964. West Germany and France were major EEC markets. Dairy products and feed grains were the principal commodities exported to France, while shipments to West Germany were primarily feed grains, fresh fruits, and vegetables.

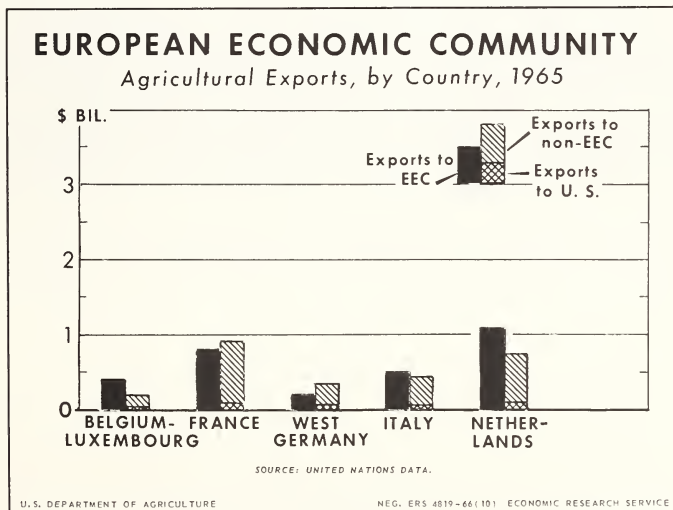


Figure 4

Exports of agricultural products from Belgium-Luxembourg to other EEC countries went mainly to France and West Germany. Animals and animal products accounted for 42 percent of agricultural exports to France and 46 percent of exports to West Germany.

Exports to Third Countries

EEC exports of agricultural commodities to destinations outside the EEC reached \$2,607 million in 1965 -- up from \$2,428 million in 1964 (table 4). The 1964 exports to third countries were about the same as exports to EEC countries, but they did not increase as rapidly in 1965. Inter-Community exports were up 7 percent, compared to 22 percent for intra-Community exports.

EFTA was the principal market for EEC exports, receiving 20 percent of EEC's 1965 agricultural exports. The United Kingdom was the largest recipient, followed by Switzerland and Austria. Principal commodities exported to EFTA countries were animals and animal products, grains and preparations, fruits and vegetables, wine, and crude vegetable materials.

Exports of agricultural commodities to AOC were \$282 million in 1965. Algeria took 44 percent of EEC's agricultural exports to AOC countries, mainly animals and animal products (especially dairy products), wheat and flour, and sugar.

The United States was the EEC's third largest export market for agricultural products in 1965. Animals and animal products, especially meats, dairy products, and hides and skins accounted for about one-third of the exports to the United States.

EEC exports of agricultural products to Asian countries (excluding Mainland China) totaled \$221 million. Japan -- the largest market -- received exports valued at \$35 million. Exports to Saudi Arabia and Thailand were \$16 million; to Malaysia, \$15 million; to Lebanon and Ceylon, \$14 million; and to the Philippines, \$12 million. The major commodities exported to Asian countries were animals and animal products, grains and preparations, fats and oils, and vegetables. Evaporated milk accounted for the largest share of animal products.

The trade groups shown in the tables contain the countries listed below. They are the groupings used by the United Nations in compiling world trade data.

The EEC-Associated Overseas Countries (AOC) in the United Nations data include: Algeria, Burundi and Rwanda, Caldonia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, French Guiana, French Somaliland, Gabon, Guadeloupe, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Martinique, Mauritania, Netherlands Antilles, Niger, Reunion, Senegal, Somali Republic, Surinam, Togo, and Upper Volta.

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) includes: United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Portugal, and Switzerland.

The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) includes: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and USSR (Russia).

The Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) includes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Other African countries include: Angola, Comoro Islands, 1/ Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mauritius, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic (Egypt), Zambia, and Zanzibar-Pemba.

Other Asian Countries include: Aden, Afghanistan, Bahrein, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China (Mainland), China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Korea Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Viet-Nam Republic, and Yemen.

Other European countries include: Iceland, Ireland, Spain, Finland, Yugoslavia, Albania, and Cyprus.

1/ Although the United Nations includes the data of the Comoro Islands with the other African countries, it is a member of the EEC-AOC countries. In 1965, EEC agricultural imports from the Comoro Islands were \$1,827,000 and exports were \$106,000.

Table 1.--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports, by commodity groups and origins, 1964 and 1965

Year and commodity groups ^{1/}	Origin of imports ^{2/}									
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	LAFTA	Other : Africa	Other : Asia	EEC	Other	Total	
	1,000 dollars (c.i.f.)									
1964:										
Animals and products	162,194	14,384	447,017	314,645	130,946	115,341	849,640	950,121	2,984,288	
Grains and preparations	467,608	130,941	38,212	261,688	33,915	23,589	283,003	185,975	1,304,931	
Fruits and nuts	65,139	139,747	6,125	30,093	132,058	54,970	309,128	333,097	1,135,357	
Vegetables	24,599	15,975	15,837	7,181	86,459	44,889	305,949	88,145	589,034	
Sugar and honey	3,753	71,587	34,600	40,955	7,847	15,323	37,364	78,245	289,674	
Coffee, tea, and mate	3,481	250,137	3,057	264,636	168,138	53,210	32,205	162,311	917,175	
Animal feeds ^{3/}	110,318	22,624	177,417	42,989	31,501	112,501	17,005	47,795	541,318	
Fats and oils	77,232	99,572	15,034	40,733	20,632	42,410	70,070	47,795	423,478	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	107,488	9,102	933	28,651	29,775	34,887	89,875	330,886	667,990	
Oilseeds, etc.	284,069	86,540	7,246	5,513	119,479	112,331	17,139	35,673	647,469	
Cotton	211,543	36,093	854	146,657	98,997	32,116	8,951	112,238	647,932	
Other	21,198	195,292	66,220	32,448	127,796	322,338	444,599	78,041	1,287,932	
Total	1,538,622	951,994	662,098	1,417,141	1,007,907	877,793	2,505,436	2,158,541	11,119,532	
1965:										
Animals and products	148,735	19,362	470,199	286,401	122,644	142,954	1,010,752	947,089	3,148,136	
Grains and preparations	602,200	8,286	56,560	336,964	10,983	17,726	386,703	198,922	1,618,344	
Fruits and nuts	83,072	182,029	6,593	142,631	136,673	74,118	385,885	379,071	1,390,072	
Vegetables	24,961	15,766	17,503	12,376	86,572	65,910	393,021	130,244	746,353	
Sugar and honey	3,186	68,440	3,308	12,975	2,725	6,199	37,831	38,929	173,593	
Coffee, tea, and mate	2,356	220,767	2,777	280,600	163,543	50,152	38,384	160,923	919,502	
Animal feeds ^{3/}	152,778	24,027	40,062	205,102	46,134	99,952	110,440	24,952	643,447	
Fats and oils	82,404	94,162	18,487	56,350	38,340	50,208	90,825	44,090	474,866	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	116,828	7,221	1,409	27,744	32,395	30,806	30,740	83,736	332,899	
Oilseeds, etc.	271,052	77,122	14,796	12,779	137,095	123,974	16,417	51,654	704,889	
Cotton	108,063	28,120	354	163,875	95,367	44,918	6,698	112,292	559,687	
Other	23,181	167,213	72,933	26,283	91,792	326,132	489,689	91,172	1,287,924	
Total	1,618,816	912,515	704,981	1,564,080	963,792	973,049	2,997,385	2,265,094	11,999,712	

^{1/} The commodity groups shown are the SITC (Standard International Trade Classification) "Commodity Groupings A."

^{2/} See explanation of tables on page 13.

^{3/} Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.

Table 2. --European Economic Community: Agricultural imports by commodity groups,
origin, and country of destination, 1965

Destination and commodity groups 1/	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	Origin of imports 2/					EEC	Other	Total
				LAFTA	Africa	Asia					
1,000 dollars (c.i.f.)											
Belgium-Luxembourg:											
Animals and animal products	7,439	261	29,617	33,668	5,054	10,697		104,215	95,807	286,758	
Grains and preparations	90,269	---	4,911	18,406	1,034	1,962		47,739	28,000	192,321	
Fruits and nuts	14,351	729	866	10,130	6,554	5,393		28,237	20,640	86,900	
Vegetables	1,747	131	1,115	544	1,772	6,512		30,927	6,959	49,707	
Sugar and honey	372	288	34	229	599	690		1,556	910	4,678	
Coffee, tea, and mate	5,968	710	30,669	6,285	5,682	21,184		12,404	83,373		
Animal feeds 3/	13,023	689	3,932	23,665	4,653	1,611		18,979	5,801	72,353	
Fats and oils	3,784	3,556	878	2,013	2,988	2,821		23,000	2,821	41,931	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	12,210	377	42	3,673	2,988	6,359		7,372	5,956	38,777	
Oilseeds, etc.	19,439	610	149	1,640	13,296	7,841		1,995	1,340	46,310	
Cotton	9,549	3,673	173	13,754	4,253	1,917		1,197	12,458	46,974	
Other	1,325	3,308	14,934	7,732	7,732	31,977		98,401	7,085	166,071	
Total	173,979	19,590	57,361	140,324	56,233	83,683		384,802	200,181	1,116,153	
France:											
Animals and animal products	35,874	15,260	47,106	55,968	43,842	25,323		189,681	189,681	666,663	
Grains and preparations	51,241	4,920	1,331	22,229	2,203	4,134		35,133	14,911	136,102	
Fruits and nuts	13,583	125,417	509	14,915	76,554	9,358		39,504	74,131	353,971	
Vegetables	4,181	15,071	1,797	803	60,906	1,847		48,025	28,903	161,533	
Sugar and honey	448	65,959	18	3,665	223	1,467		599	2,372	74,751	
Coffee, tea, and mate	407	122,456	39	37,693	46,710	9,935		2,568	9,069	198,877	
Animal feeds 3/	42,621	17,003	6,193	27,195	4,224	962		16,309	2,494	117,001	
Fats and oils	4,996	68,318	3,268	12,470	8,710	590		21,952	1,550	121,854	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	4,026	6,524	---	8,730	1,677	1,566		294	12,375	35,192	
Oilseeds, etc.	14,806	69,989	8	1,564	41,419	10,819		1,554	17,166	157,328	
Cotton	27,355	21,769	41	39,439	17,805	19,346		1,037	25,422	152,214	
Other	7,034	154,371	14,840	8,265	43,142	97,020		72,870	17,083	414,925	
Total	206,575	687,057	75,150	232,935	317,715	182,367		429,526	459,085	2,590,411	
West Germany:											
Animals and animal products	55,966	410	211,390	74,343	33,289	59,165		424,209	226,931	1,085,703	
Grains and preparations	141,675	1,988	42,061	42,959	2,127	3,609		208,302	82,775	525,496	
Fruits and nuts	37,961	7,961	4,125	96,635	45,909	47,066		293,035	240,185	772,877	
Vegetables	16,085	235	9,725	9,611	12,165	47,957		268,128	57,455	421,361	
Sugar and honey	1,087	---	329	7,517	288	1,075		22,167	7,919	40,382	
Coffee, tea, and mate	234	36,512	364	129,717	76,534	13,460		9,095	115,026	380,942	
Animal feeds 3/	40,624	6,001	20,275	90,875	27,503	33,406		38,259	9,094	266,037	
Fats and oils	13,009	8,436	30,236	11,213	22,909	24,440		22,909	22,207	172,055	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	76,335	220	4	10,092	18,716	18,705		5,964	59,392	189,428	
Oilseeds, etc.	143,881	1,174	7,249	7,764	34,288	57,920		4,023	13,958	270,257	
Cotton	29,430	1,401	25	58,238	44,387	12,081		9	39,936	185,507	
Other	7,917	5,715	31,636	9,764	23,544	117,727		233,151	46,201	475,655	
Total	590,800	74,626	335,619	567,761	329,963	435,080		1,530,782	921,079	4,785,700	
											Continued -

Continued -

Table 2.--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports by commodity groups, origin, and country of destination, 1965

Destination and commodity groups 1/	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	LAFTA	Origin of imports 2/				EEC	Other	Total
					Africa	Asia					
					1,000 dollars (c.i.f.)						
Italy:											
Animals and animal products:	18,810	3,377	145,840	93,810	38,303	40,968		245,822	339,464		926,394
Grains and preparations:	153,861	853	4,394	219,271	5,140	5,226		49,829	58,922		497,496
Fruits and nuts	3,651	45,763	274	6,384	1,417	1,891		2,063	14,662		76,106
Vegetables	1,247	79	3,397	1,092	5,788	4,450		24,815	13,270		54,138
Sugar and honey	65	971	1,063	1,317	86	1,974		5,640	23,103		34,219
Coffee, tea, and mate	937	35,833	4,499	45,267	15,266	9,356		7,704	12,098		119,960
Animal feeds 3/	13,974	34	2,046	14,713	2,318	580		20,891	3,866		58,422
Fats and oils	13,632	6,548	2,493	4,892	11,562	9,307		8,188	13,638		70,260
Tobacco, unmanufactured:	3,914	---	1,042	1,130	237	2,166		2	4,714		13,205
Oilseeds, etc.:	45,391	3,614	6,769	1,634	25,867	11,342		4,639	14,641		113,897
Cotton	32,464	211	96	33,043	22,974	6,552		1,228	28,648		125,216
Other	2,581	2,377	4,445	4,506	8,029	58,922		37,293	11,924		130,077
Total	290,527	99,660	172,358	427,060	136,988	152,734		401,113	538,950		2,219,390
The Netherlands:											
Animals and animal products:	30,646	54	36,246	28,612	2,156	6,801		46,825	31,278		182,618
Grains and preparations:	165,154	525	3,863	34,099	479	2,795		45,700	14,314		266,929
Fruits and nuts	13,526	2,159	819	14,567	6,238	10,410		23,046	29,453		100,218
Vegetables	1,701	250	1,469	326	5,941	5,144		21,126	23,657		59,614
Sugar and honey	1,214	1,222	1,864	247	1,529	993		7,869	4,625		19,563
Coffee, tea, and mate	307	19,998	1,165	37,254	48,748	11,719		4,833	12,326		136,350
Animal feeds 3/	42,536	300	7,616	48,654	7,436	3,393		16,002	3,697		129,634
Fats and oils	20,387	2,731	3,412	5,915	4,842	14,360		13,245	3,874		68,766
Tobacco, unmanufactured:	20,343	100	321	4,319	8,777	2,010		17,108	3,319		56,297
Oilseeds, etc.:	47,532	1,735	621	177	22,225	36,052		4,206	4,549		117,097
Cotton	9,265	1,066	19	19,401	5,948	5,022		3,227	5,828		49,776
Other	4,324	1,442	7,078	2,439	8,574	20,486		47,974	8,879		101,196
Total	356,935	31,582	64,493	196,010	122,893	119,185		251,161	145,799		1,288,058

1/ The commodity groups shown are the SITC (Standard International Trade Classification) "Commodity Groupings A."

2/ See explanation of tables on page 13.

3/ Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.

Table 3 .--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports by commodity groups, origin, and country of destination, 1964

Destination and commodity groups 1/	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	LAFTA	Origin of imports 2/				EEC	Other	Total
					Africa	Asia	Other	1,000 dollars (c.i.f.)			
Belgium-Luxembourg:											
Animals and animal products ..	9,884	714	30,652	34,299	7,424	10,225	78,544	126,584			298,326
Grains and preparations	12,258	17	1,418	19,022	1,807	3,158	43,844	29,317			159,841
Fruits and nuts	61,375	645	811	6,549	5,486	4,623	20,243	19,671			70,403
Vegetables	2,065	37	762	374	2,186	6,192	26,235	5,404			43,255
Sugar and honey	568	1,648	67	1,075	1,330	202	4,098	4,256			13,244
Coffee, tea, and mate	732	8,944	621	28,100	4,790	6,841	17,932	12,329			58,760
Animal feeds 3/	10,584	697	1,948	20,376	4,559	2,363	15,699	2,534			37,709
Fats and oils	4,608	5,323	653	668	2,089	3,514	15,163	1,691			33,864
Tobacco, unmanufactured	9,999	431	26	3,204	2,505	6,255	5,775	5,669			45,773
Oilseeds, etc.	21,044	1,002	135	601	13,641	6,700	1,984	666			45,773
Cotton	18,572	4,150	600	12,289	3,729	2,239	1,357	12,869			55,805
Other	1,304	3,599	12,214	1,501	12,616	30,389	90,053	35,999			156,999
Total	152,993	27,257	49,907	128,058	62,162	82,701	320,927	226,313			1,050,318
France:											
Animals and animal products ..	34,925	11,140	57,022	62,888	42,490	23,397	193,171	278,601			703,634
Grains and preparations	40,491	6,431	931	9,170	9,926	4,953	19,043	15,669			116,614
Fruits and nuts	11,523	118,114	621	10,831	70,250	5,721	37,435	67,330			321,825
Vegetables	3,928	15,313	884	447	59,530	724	49,109	25,461			155,396
Sugar and honey	324	69,798	27	2,432	135	5,102	190	9,250			87,278
Coffee, tea, and mate	444	161,246	128	42,896	9,352	8,767	2,183	8,796			233,812
Animal feeds 3/	33,375	15,283	4,831	24,075	4,618	903	12,932	912			96,929
Fats and oils	3,176	66,500	2,694	11,673	13,269	914	17,046	2,203			117,475
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,671	8,190	---	8,026	1,583	1,356	113	13,518			36,457
Oilseeds, etc.	23,758	81,779	507	1,151	26,263	8,674	2,273	18,505			162,910
Cotton	54,195	28,243	37	37,580	19,883	15,111	893	22,494			178,436
Other	6,011	181,732	13,606	11,679	69,138	97,291	66,218	15,174			460,849
Total	215,821	763,769	81,288	232,868	326,437	172,913	400,606	477,913			2,671,615
West Germany:											
Animals and animal products ..	56,648	569	177,844	71,612	32,403	41,558	341,111	194,494			916,239
Grains and preparations	128,089	1,556	30,446	34,961	9,069	3,627	155,808	90,555			454,111
Fruits and nuts	28,667	4,223	3,965	66,327	47,429	33,723	230,381	210,272			624,987
Vegetables	14,519	364	9,402	5,589	12,711	35,477	201,648	41,980			321,690
Sugar and honey	1,072	27	424	7,980	207	1,052	10,639	9,581			30,982
Coffee, tea, and mate	545	32,565	503	113,364	75,541	15,895	6,192	98,705			343,310
Animal feeds 3/	26,739	5,603	16,534	69,282	23,961	22,823	35,142	7,391			207,475
Fats and oils	31,494	16,361	6,892	19,692	8,329	18,766	20,764	16,994			139,292
Tobacco, unmanufactured	70,833	447	2	7,819	14,938	16,250	8,163	59,632			178,084
Oilseeds, etc.	150,352	1,533	2,990	2,613	26,522	61,162	3,395	7,417			255,964
Cotton	2,486	2,486	33	57,298	43,093	4,458	18	37,983			202,821
Other	6,856	6,533	27,407	10,579	24,929	11,927	210,426	38,924			436,924
Total	573,266	72,267	276,442	467,116	319,132	366,698	1,223,687	813,271			4,111,879

Continued -

Table 3.--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports by commodity groups, origin, and country of destination, 1964

Destination and commodity groups 1/	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	LAFTA	Origin of imports 2/				EEC	Other	Total
					Other	Africa	Asia				
					1,000 dollars (c.i.f.)						
Italy:											
Animals and animal products :	19,226	1,918	142,795	113,893	45,873		35,061	196,518		321,524	876,808
Grains and preparations	69,046	2,493	2,993	160,049	12,324		5,926	41,866		30,547	325,244
Fruits and nuts	2,055	16,049	287	815	2,033		1,572	13,214		8,520	32,307
Vegetables	2,061	48	2,597	341	5,571		1,175	13,214		10,034	35,041
Sugar and honey	52	---	4,969	29,177	3,667		4,612	15,906		47,655	106,038
Coffee, tea, and mate	1,012	27,398	414	42,578	17,035		9,919	848		11,623	110,827
Animal feeds 3/	8,160	221	1,197	15,081	2,458		331	30,388		4,678	62,514
Fats and oils	12,980	6,009	2,398	4,873	4,698		7,068	7,036		24,661	69,723
Tobacco, unmanufactured	5,197	---	596	6,230	2,827		3,740	1		8,226	26,817
Oilseeds, etc.	32,459	731	3,068	938	29,847		7,129	7,062		7,781	89,035
Cotton	67,717	478	3	21,869	26,872		6,416	1,150		31,945	156,450
Other	2,835	1,915	6,110	5,355	10,305		62,422	34,475		11,690	135,107
Total	222,800	57,260	167,427	401,219	163,510		145,371	349,440		518,884	2,025,911
The Netherlands:											
Animals and animal products :	41,511	43	38,704	31,953	2,756		5,100	40,296		28,918	189,281
Grains and preparations	168,724	444	2,424	28,486	789		5,925	22,442		19,887	249,121
Fruits and nuts	10,519	716	2,491	10,571	6,860		9,331	20,093		27,304	85,835
Vegetables	2,026	213	442	430	6,461		1,321	15,743		5,266	33,652
Sugar and honey	1,737	114	29,113	271	2,508		4,355	6,531		7,503	52,132
Coffee, tea, and mate	748	19,934	1,391	37,698	61,420		11,788	5,050		10,858	148,887
Animal feeds 3/	31,460	820	2,453	48,603	7,393		5,081	18,340		11,560	115,640
Fats and oils	24,974	5,379	2,397	3,827	2,247		12,148	10,061		2,246	63,279
Tobacco, unmanufactured	17,788	34	309	4,896	6,798		2,174	20,835		2,830	55,664
Oilseeds, etc.	56,456	1,495	546	190	23,206		28,686	2,425		1,304	114,308
Cotton	13,607	736	181	17,621	5,420		3,892	5,533		6,967	53,957
Other	4,192	1,513	6,883	3,334	10,668		20,309	43,427		7,587	98,053
Total	373,742	31,441	87,034	187,880	136,666		110,110	220,776		122,166	1,259,809
EEC Total	1,538,622	951,994	662,098	1,417,141	1,007,907		877,793	2,505,436		2,158,541	11,119,532

1/ The commodity groups shown are the SITC (Standard International Trade Classification) "Commodity Groupings A."

2/ See explanation of tables on page 13.

3/ Exclude feed grains which are included under grains and preparations.

Table 5.--European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups, origins, and country or region of destination, 1965

Origin and commodity groups 1/	Destination of exports 2/									
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	Comecon	Other Europe	Asia	EEC	Other	Total	
	1,000 dollars (f.o.b.)									
Belgium-Luxembourg:										
Animals and animal products	4,675	2,457	16,876	3,544	4,741	4,079	162,366	7,931	206,669	
Grains and preparations	499	3,758	15,053	3,177	2,152	2,860	33,715	3,086	64,300	
Fruits and nuts	9	103	1,582	1	31	3	15,582	17	17,328	
Vegetables	2,099	1,891	6,522	---	5,923	259	52,452	868	70,014	
Sugar and honey	196	5,103	858	84	125	2,199	7,490	3,663	19,718	
Coffee, tea, and mate	6	140	105	---	24	1	2,843	14	3,133	
Animal feeds 3/	8	127	2,078	41	2,621	363	13,964	1,141	20,343	
Fats and oils	127	193	6,960	142	1,348	187	12,323	2,109	23,389	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,393	---	2,394	
Oilseeds, etc.	1	---	430	163	74	11	4,477	5	5,161	
Cotton	---	---	340	---	43	---	---	595	1	982
Other	6,834	885	26,574	6,034	3,238	2,502	75,372	4,712	126,151	
Total	14,454	14,657	77,378	13,186	20,320	12,467	383,572	23,548	559,582	
France:										
Animals and animal products	17,434	65,438	48,970	3,564	16,210	6,962	249,657	22,670	430,905	
Grains and preparations	554	50,355	87,566	99,744	39,325	19,288	205,342	32,439	534,614	
Fruits and nuts	3,052	5,740	26,826	28	1,330	200	64,275	1,361	102,812	
Vegetables	1,486	11,401	10,048	26	6,780	919	50,015	3,169	83,844	
Sugar and honey	3,421	47,970	14,758	237	1,668	2,621	32,605	16,992	120,272	
Coffee, tea, and mate	312	438	1,212	211	81	32	1,077	425	3,788	
Animal feeds 3/	64	2,647	6,233	117	2,698	795	40,637	583	53,774	
Fats and oils	201	11,049	8,995	86	2,592	733	15,760	2,177	41,599	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	181	---	921	---	16	---	1,358	---	2,476	
Oilseeds, etc.	---	9,057	917	407	121	---	7,621	89	18,212	
Cotton	---	85	49	---	2	6	230	28	400	
Other	43,530	29,264	71,831	6,797	7,902	10,089	129,324	22,529	321,266	
Total	70,235	233,445	278,326	111,217	78,725	41,651	797,901	102,462	1,713,962	
West Germany:										
Animals and animal products	9,524	479	30,852	8,884	2,607	3,512	103,088	5,063	164,009	
Grains and preparations	1,922	96	70,925	6,925	3,722	8,746	7,236	20,469	120,041	
Fruits and nuts	248	9	3,861	22	264	20	3,730	136	8,290	
Vegetables	7,436	322	4,509	56	957	2,260	6,260	1,456	23,256	
Sugar and honey	61	---	1,450	92	70	211	379	317	3,174	
Coffee, tea, and mate	2,112	---	3,057	14	244	2,032	2,042	312	9,813	
Animal feeds 3/	394	19	24,152	2,117	869	181	13,496	217	41,495	
Fats and oils	2,326	1,480	17,402	1,688	3,302	4,052	24,755	4,782	59,787	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	---	---	2,955	---	4	---	395	---	3,389	
Oilseeds, etc.	6	---	867	420	101	48	602	17	2,061	
Cotton	---	---	5,062	259	95	3	8,361	95	13,875	
Other	17,513	1,249	30,686	1,631	4,543	4,860	33,339	8,594	102,415	
Total	41,542	3,654	195,778	22,108	16,778	25,959	204,215	41,571	551,605	
										Continued

Table 5. --European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups, origin, and country or region of destination, 1965

Origin and commodity groups 1/	Destination of exports 2/						
	United States	EEC-AOC	EEA	Comecon	Other : Europe	Other : Asia	Total
1,000 dollars (f.o.b.)							
Italy:							
Animals and animal products:	23,032	251	24,593	3,211	2,474	1,855	30,108
Grains and preparations:	875	3,233	7,204	1,724	900	5,739	18,020
Fruits and nuts:	3,206	308	102,691	24,013	4,812	1,184	247,566
Vegetables:	12,620	4,750	49,626	83	716	7,993	76,208
Sugar and honey:	4	1	44	---	---	---	78
Coffee, tea, and mate:	952	1	5,166	31	13	81	2,194
Animal feeds 3/	37	8	1,856	1,348	252	432	6,087
Fats and oils:	5,184	101	5,527	851	342	678	4,354
Tobacco, unmanufactured:	---	---	1,666	351	---	---	6,999
Oilseeds, etc.:	55	---	126	9	2	13	449
Cotton:	---	9	86	---	---	---	16
Other:	18,598	693	42,903	1,734	2,096	1,691	72,361
Total:	64,563	9,355	241,488	33,355	11,607	19,666	520,769
The Netherlands:							
Animals and animal products:	36,168	12,619	111,388	6,597	18,944	67,783	497,821
Grains and preparations:	1,266	892	22,253	5,339	2,195	1,553	50,238
Fruits and nuts:	904	138	6,273	629	553	71	34,358
Vegetables:	1,887	2,252	63,297	759	6,732	3,992	201,906
Sugar and honey:	115	42	3,405	210	333	5,247	1,818
Coffee, tea, and mate:	5,988	357	22,440	1,371	3,709	8,799	28,286
Animal feeds 3/	118	212	3,173	67	1,861	950	48,538
Fats and oils:	5,514	2,515	6,370	1,628	4,780	20,911	31,383
Tobacco, unmanufactured:	64	4	2,555	6	2	14	5,870
Oilseeds, etc.:	858	384	1,816	1,229	189	258	5,287
Cotton:	---	---	75	---	---	13	2,653
Other:	21,738	1,213	66,299	2,267	8,926	11,692	173,975
Total:	74,620	20,628	309,344	20,102	48,204	121,283	1,082,133
Commodity Groupings A."							

1/ The commodity groups shown are the SITC (Standard International Trade Classification) "Commodity Groupings A."

2/ See explanation of tables on page 13.

3/ Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.

Table 6 ---European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups, origin, and country or region of destination, 1964

Origin and commodity groups 1/	Destination of exports 2/									
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	Comecon	Europe	Asia	Other	EEC	Other	Total
1,000 dollars (f.o.b.)										
Belgium-Luxembourg:										
Animals and animal products	3,909	1,171	11,804	2,730	1,629	2,506		113,040	2,665	139,454
Grains and preparations	696	2,783	9,719	9,180	1,821	2,668		32,060	3,440	62,367
Fruits and nuts	5	106	1,980	2	20	8		15,830	27	17,978
Vegetables	1,849	1,263	5,582		1,004	409		42,519	3,068	55,694
Sugar and honey	870	1,002	658	33	79	5,812		2,595	6,297	17,346
Coffee, tea, and mate	23	205	46		16	40		2,435	6	2,771
Animal feeds 3/	13	84	1,002	45	377	64		12,964	334	14,883
Fats and oils	111	127	2,112	108	1,038	327		10,534	2,384	16,801
Tobacco, unmanufactured								2,633		2,633
Oilseeds, etc.			523	107	17	13		3,741	4	918
Cotton			292		17			609		
Other	6,128	844	26,815	5,030	2,626	4,185		71,501	5,062	122,191
Total	13,604	7,585	60,593	17,235	8,644	16,032		310,461	23,287	457,441
France:										
Animals and animal products	16,658	63,473	50,126	3,541	10,353	6,842		224,447	19,657	395,097
Grains and preparations	3,288	38,600	108,351	56,274	45,461	49,131		163,686	22,028	486,819
Fruits and nuts	2,631	5,578	19,246	35	488	219		30,494	1,419	60,110
Vegetables	1,451	12,417	9,416	32	1,372	849		28,866	3,224	57,627
Sugar and honey	3,059	58,050	20,252		771	1,735		25,373	26,102	135,342
Coffee, tea, and mate	462	355	1,035		77	22		1,306	394	3,651
Animal feeds 3/	50	2,046	6,237	81	2,583	600		37,509	492	49,598
Fats and oils	138	8,621	4,372	185	1,883	3,444		14,365	3,164	36,172
Tobacco, unmanufactured	676	1	608		6			1,286		2,577
Oilseeds, etc.		11,577	481	82	40			8,793	65	21,038
Cotton		49	139		1			535	10	734
Other	39,133	28,771	74,992	6,375	6,214	8,258		116,758	20,950	301,451
Total	67,546	229,538	295,255	66,605	69,249	71,100		653,418	97,505	1,550,216
West Germany:										
Animals and animal products	8,663	262	28,792	1,431	1,522	2,009		85,167	4,014	131,860
Grains and preparations	587	30	40,748	30,649	1,079	3,829		5,030	12,274	94,226
Fruits and nuts	233	26	3,811	12	232	18		3,115	7,562	19,851
Vegetables	4,685	350	4,730	43	601	2,217		5,692	1,533	17,851
Sugar and honey	38	1	2,113	1	75	256		960	1,029	4,473
Coffee, tea, and mate	1,718	1	3,196	64	202	1,219		1,480	185	8,065
Animal feeds 3/	276	9	18,226	1,930	171	139		12,180	1,610	34,541
Fats and oils	1,182	860	14,514	2,772	2,495	1,885		16,276	4,171	44,155
Tobacco, unmanufactured		15	1,777		2			205		2,001
Oilseeds, etc.			628	70	55	27		431	16	1,227
Cotton			6,386	284	127	15		7,284		14,125
Other	16,354	1,319	27,609	1,434	3,967	4,811		30,409	33,709	94,663
Total	33,765	2,873	152,530	38,690	10,528	16,425		168,229	83,709	456,749

Continued -

Table 6.--European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups, origin, and country or region of destination, 1964

Origin and commodity groups 1/	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	Comecon	Destination of exports 2/				EEC	Other	Total
					Other Europe	Asia					
1,000 dollars (f.o.b.)											
Italy:											
Animals and animal products:	19,620	273	23,468	3,034	3,259	1,929		28,752	9,310		89,645
Grains and preparations:	851	1,717	8,859	3,590	1,966	1,744		24,256	7,441		50,424
Fruits and nuts	3,831	269	95,820	21,106	4,506	1,378		212,958	7,125		346,993
Vegetables	13,582	3,617	45,545	126	416	7,267		59,968	9,179		139,700
Sugar and honey	6	2	67	---	1	1		32	22		131
Coffee, tea, and mate	422	6	4,242	196	29	176		2,132	290		7,493
Animal feeds 3/.....	5	5	1,315	2,734	170	278		4,626	811		9,944
Fats and oils	6,671	74	1,099	975	124	813		3,688	1,778		15,222
Tobacco, unmanufactured:	333	---	1,877	260	---	---		7,438	20		9,928
Oilseeds, etc.	28	---	152	2	1	6		620	3		812
Cotton	---	4	37	---	---	1		23	31		96
Other	18,579	604	42,153	1,706	1,805	1,613		63,708	10,653		140,821
Total	63,928	6,571	224,634	33,729	12,277	15,206		408,201	46,663		811,209
The Netherlands:											
Animals and animal products:	31,023	12,354	108,370	5,688	13,669	71,910		421,319	55,181		719,514
Grains and preparations:	1,041	822	17,576	572	1,673	1,451		43,874	4,517		71,526
Fruits and nuts	1,257	138	7,373	592	1,479	92		30,071	4,698		40,700
Vegetables	2,078	2,363	57,236	1,124	3,553	4,839		163,340	5,899		240,432
Sugar and honey	49	33	2,062	---	297	826		979	144		4,390
Coffee, tea, and mate	6,572	318	26,401	1,695	3,438	7,675		20,916	6,715		73,730
Animal feeds 3/.....	144	114	4,649	577	2,385	1,381		48,724	2,171		60,145
Fats and oils	3,764	2,577	5,622	4,588	3,842	18,408		24,531	16,064		79,396
Tobacco, unmanufactured:	228	1	1,877	---	4	14		4,348	9		6,481
Oilseeds, etc.	707	43	1,320	476	121	200		372	372		7,794
Cotton	---	1	128	---	---	---		1,429	---		1,558
Other	21,401	1,157	64,760	2,083	8,361	10,799		53,377	42,762		304,700
Total	68,264	19,921	297,374	17,395	37,822	117,595		917,463	134,532		1,610,366

1/ The commodity groups shown are the SITC (Standard International Trade Classification)

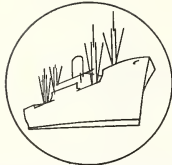
2/ See explanation of tables on page 13.

3/ Excludes feed grains which are included under grains and preparations.

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2/ See explanation of tables on page 13.

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SPECIAL in this issue

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN MAJOR U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT MARKETS

by

George R. Kruer 1/

Industrialized countries are the major importers of farm products and as their incomes increase, they import more. Other than population increases, growth in -- and level of -- income in these countries is a major determinant of the growth of U.S. agricultural exports on a commercial basis. A recent article 2/ showed that the 8 leading importing countries (excluding the United States) account for 74 percent of the agricultural imports taken by 78 countries (excluding the United States). Each of these 8 countries receives a substantial amount of its agricultural imports from the United States.

During the current fiscal year that ends June 30, 1967, U.S. agricultural exports are expected to reach a new all time high of more than \$7 billion. Commercial exports are expected to account for the increase from the fiscal 1966 level of \$6.7 billion, while exports under government-financed programs are expected to show no change. 3/

A major factor underlying the continued expansion of agricultural exports is the generally high level of economic activity in the 8 large importing countries. Currently, the economic situation and outlook are either good or excellent in all but one of them. The exception is the United Kingdom, which is experiencing a low and declining rate of growth as deflationary measures are pursued in order to restore confidence in the pound. Germany's growth rate is declining, but at 3.5 percent annually it is still good. The Netherlands is also undergoing a slowdown, with a 4-4.5 percent growth rate expected in 1967, compared with its recent high rates which have exceeded 5 percent. Belgium's real growth has stabilized at about 3.0 percent annually. Canada's annual increase in output has exceeded 6 percent in each of the past three years. Italy, France, and Japan continue their recovery from recent recessions and are posting high annual rates of growth. The first two recorded increases of about 5 percent in 1966, while Japan's was near 9 percent.

1/ Economist, International Monetary and Trade Research Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division.

2/ Norman R. Kallemeyn, "Seven Largest Agricultural Importers Take Nearly Two-Thirds of World Imports -- U.S. Major Supplier," Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, September 1966, p. 6.

3/ Robert L. Tontz and Dewain H. Rahe, "Outlook Highlights for U.S. Agricultural Exports, Fiscal Year 1966-67", Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, December 1966, p. 5.

The year 1966 was another in which the major focus of activity was on defense of the pound. By midyear 1966, devaluation was a daily subject of speculation. The 10 percent surcharge on imports was in effect at that time and was restraining imports while the selective employment tax had been announced and was to go into effect on September 5. However, these were not sufficient to quell the speculative fever, and in July the government put into effect a severe wage and price freeze. No wage increases were to be permitted until January 1967, and then they were to be severely restrained for another 6 months. Price increases would be permitted in selected cases, for the most part only where increased taxes or the increased cost of imported raw materials necessitated an increase.

The freeze apparently had the desired effect since wages and prices ceased their rise and held steady in the third quarter of the year. The short term goal of all the actions, a fall in imports relative to exports, was also achieved. But rather than as a result of the wage-price freeze, it may have been due to importers holding back purchases until after the expiration of the import surcharge on November 30. Whether or not it achieved the long run objective of making British products more competitive in international trade remains to be seen. Success will depend on the government's determination to stick to the deflationary policies until there is a basic restructuring and modernization of British industry.

Actually, the United Kingdom's external position in the first half of 1966 was not much worse than it was in the first half of 1965. The deficit in her current and long-term capital accounts increased only slightly -- from \$364 million in the first half of 1965 to \$384 million in the first half of 1966. But within this, the current account deficit rose from \$104 million to \$274 million, thus triggering the crisis. In the first half of 1966, exports and imports (on a balance of payments basis) were \$7,017 million and \$7,504 million, respectively, leaving a deficit of \$487 million.

The National Institute for Economic and Social Research predicts a surplus of \$700 to \$840 million at an annual rate toward the end of 1967, largely as a result of the deflationary measures.

Given the above situation in her external economic relations, what internal factors led up to it and what directions are they likely to take in the near future?

The wage and price freeze, even with the slight thaw that will be permitted in the 6 months beginning January 1967 will no doubt keep any increases in these two items to a minimum. On the other hand, unemployment has already risen to a level above that which the government was aiming for. When the wage and price freeze and other deflationary measures were imposed, the government estimated that unemployment would not exceed 470,000 (about 2 percent of the labor force), but in mid-November it had already reached 541,585. The overwinter peak may be as high as 700,000. This rate is low in relation to U.S. unemployment levels, but high for the United Kingdom.

Originally it was thought that total real output would rise by 2.5 percent in 1966 and that is about the rate that prevailed in the first 2 quarters of the year. Growth in the latter part of the year was curbed by the deflationary measures and the 1967 outlook is for a decline in output. Investment will probably lead the downturn. The latest survey by the Confederation of British Industry shows that 40 percent of the respondents to the poll on the investment outlook expect a decline in capital expenditures for plant and equipment over the next 12 months.

Japan

Newly released estimates of Japanese economic activity indicate that the growth in real GNP will be 8.7 percent in their current fiscal year, which ends March 31, 1967. This indicates a rapid recovery from the 1965 recession when the real growth rate was only 4.3 percent, and is close to 1964's 9.9 percent rate. Since Japan experiences large fluctuations in output over short periods of time, the 1 quarter shift from a calendar year basis to a fiscal year basis leads to large differences in annual data presented on the 2 different bases. For example, the real growth rate in calendar year 1964 was 15.6 percent, compared with the 1964 fiscal year rate of 9.9 percent. Therefore, care must be taken either to recognize the differences or to insure comparability of time periods when comparing Japanese economic activity to that of other countries.

But no matter which base is used, the outlook for the near future is for a continued high rate of expansion of output that will be in excess of 10 percent annually. Japanese authorities would like to moderate the amplitude of the business cycle. They feel that a rate of growth in the neighborhood of 7 to 8 percent a year could be sustained without severe inflationary pressures.

As the current boom has grown, wholesale prices have been rising at an accelerating rate. In August 1965, the wholesale price index (WPI) was only 0.8 percent higher than it was during the same month in 1964. But by March 1966, it was 3.0 percent higher than for the same month of 1965, and in August 1966, it was 4.6 percent above the August 1965 level. It is now estimated that for fiscal 1966 the WPI will show an increase of 3.5 percent, whereas originally no increase was expected. It is only a matter of time before the increases are reflected in rising export and consumer prices. If this trend is not moderated, it may well lead to another decline in economic activity.

However, it should be noted that Japan's export prices have shown small, but consistent, declines over the past several years and in the months up through the middle of 1966.

The story is different where consumer prices are concerned. In the middle of 1966, the Japanese consumer price index (CPI) was running 5 percent above the same month a year earlier. But unlike the WPI, this is less than midyear 1965's increase of 8 percent above the same months in 1964. A 5.5 percent increase in the CPI is expected in fiscal 1966, compared with the 7.4 percent increase for fiscal 1965.

As a result of the rapid growth that is occurring, Japanese imports are climbing at a fast rate. In the third quarter of 1966, they were 17.4 percent higher than in the third quarter of 1965, and the increase for fiscal 1966 is expected to be 18.3 percent. Despite the large increase in imports, Japan's sizeable trade surplus is expected to continue, since exports have increased almost as rapidly as imports. The fiscal 1966 outlook is for exports to rise by 14.7 percent. Both exports and imports are expected to increase by about the same percentage in fiscal 1967 as in fiscal 1966, implying some further reduction in the trade surplus.

The overall balance of payments is expected to show a surplus of \$350 million in fiscal 1966 -- down somewhat from the \$430 million surplus that was registered in fiscal 1965.

Canada

Canada's economy is greatly influenced by the course of economic events in the United States and, like the United States, she has been experiencing very high rates of growth. Real GNP increased by 6.5 percent in 1964, and by 6.6 percent in 1965. Some slackening in growth was expected during 1966, since the economy was pushing against the limits of its resources. When the rise in consumer prices accelerated in the first quarter, the government undertook several measures to curb demand. First quarter output, (as measured by real GNP at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate) was 7.5 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1965. Although the second quarter rate dropped to 6.8 percent, it remained above the annual rate of 1965. Third quarter GNP is unavailable, but other data available on a monthly basis, which will be analyzed later, show that at midyear the growth in output has slowed.

Real fixed investment in both the first and second quarters of 1966 showed seasonally-adjusted increases of more than 15 percent over the respective quarters of 1965. However, the quarter-to-quarter increases have been progressively smaller since the third quarter of 1965.

Real personal consumption expenditures decreased by 0.7 percent (on a seasonally adjusted basis) from the first to the second quarter of 1966. This fell in nicely with the government's actions to curb demand due to the price increases that occurred in the first quarter.

The consumer price index increased by 0.6 percent from the third quarter to the fourth quarter of 1965, when it was 140.1 (1949=100). But from then until the first quarter of 1966, it went up by 1.3 percent to 141.9 -- an annual rate of increase of just over 5 percent.

In August of 1966, the CPI was 3.9 percent above its August 1965 level and 2.0 percent above its February 1966 level, indicating a slightly slower rate of increase. The food component of the index, which has the second largest weight in the index after housing, contributed substantially to the increase. Food prices in August 1966 were 7.4 percent higher than in August of 1965, compared to a rise in the overall index of 3.9 percent.

Wholesale prices did not rise as much as consumer prices, but by August of 1966

they were 3.6 percent higher than in the same month of 1965.

Even though the Canadian labor force is growing about 4 percent a year (mostly as a result of young people just entering the labor market) there is still a shortage of trained, skilled workers. As a result, wages were bid up, and in May of 1966 average hourly earnings in manufacturing were 5.7 percent higher than in May of 1965.

The most recently available monthly data indicated a slowdown in the growth of output. The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted) declined in each of the 3 months following April, when a high of 274.1 (1949=100) was reached. The decline was not severe, and the index stood at 271.4 in July. Likewise, the inflow of new orders (seasonally adjusted) to manufacturing industries declined each month between March, when the most recent peak was reached, and July.

Unemployment (on a seasonally-adjusted basis) in August 1966 was about the same as in August of 1965 -- running at a rate of 3.9 percent of the labor force in 1965, as compared to 4.0 percent in 1966. In each of the months from January through July of 1966 the unemployment rate was lower than in the corresponding month of 1965, but the August 1966 rate was substantially higher than the April 1966 rate of 3.3 percent.

Another area showing a slowdown in activity was the construction industry, which reacted to high interest rates and the shortage of money. The seasonally-adjusted value of building permits issued in July 1966 was \$265.3 million, compared with \$322.1 million in January and \$304.8 million in July of 1966. New starts, as well as permits issued, also declined.

Canada's balance of international payments with the United States generally is in a deficit position as far as merchandise trade and the total current account are concerned. However, the capital account usually shows an inflow of U.S. dollars, which offsets part of the current account deficit. Capital inflows (long and short term) from the United States amounted to \$721 million in the first two quarters of 1966. These capital inflows covered approximately 60 percent of the Canadian current account deficit with the United States of \$1,121 million for the same period.

Her merchandise trade deficit with the United States, which accounts for about one half of the current account deficit, is offset to a large extent by a surplus in her trade with all other countries. Wheat sales to communist bloc countries have made substantial contributions to this surplus. These sales are expected to continue making a large contribution since during 1966 Canada signed an agreement to sell \$800 million worth of wheat to Russia over the next 3 years.

Belgium

Belgium's economic performance in 1966 was very much a repeat of 1965 -- a period of relative stagnation in which the estimates increase of 3.0 percent in real GNP was about the same as 1965's growth rate of 3.3 percent. These 2 years of stagnation follow 3 years of rapid growth, and are the result of the government's deflationary actions to curb a rapid rise in prices. As a result,

wholesale prices rose by only 1.1 percent in 1965, compared with 4.7 percent in 1964. But in 1966, even though growth and demand were slack, wholesale prices resumed their upward climb, and by April were 3.3 percent above the April 1965 level. On May 6 the government announced a 3 month general price freeze which aroused a large degree of opposition but was partially successful. Wholesale prices declined slightly, and in June were only 2.7 percent higher than the same month in 1965. On September 2 the government published a decree abrogating the price freeze.

The pressure on prices in Belgium seems to be coming from a combination of deficit spending by the government and self feeding of inflationary tendencies by tying wage increases and many contractual payments (rent, etc.) to the cost of living index. The consumer price index, to which the cost of living adjustments are tied, had been rising by 4 percent a year, but it also responded to the price freeze. The price index, which is on a 1953 base, rose from 130.6 in May to 131.1 in June, but then took a drop to 129.9 in July.

In the middle of 1966, steel production was running at the same level as a year earlier, although refinery output was up 9 percent in the first 5 months, compared with the same period in 1965. However, overall industrial production in April and May of 1966 was 2 percent below the same period in 1965.

Planned investment is now at the lowest level of recent years due to slack demand, high interest rates, and government restrictions on the expansion of credit. These same factors are expected to limit the growth in real output to 3.5 percent in 1967.

In the first 6 months of 1966 exports were 7.9 percent above the same period in 1965, while imports were 12.8 percent higher. As a result, the trade account showed a small deficit for the first 6 months of 1966. Belgium's first quarter balance of payments showed a deficit of \$16 million even though net capital inflows were \$18 million. In the first quarter of 1965 there was a payments surplus of \$32 million. Reserves of \$2.3 billion as of June 30, 1966 are quite large in relation to 1965 imports of \$6.4 billion.

France

The economic situation in France is excellent, with a high rate of growth being maintained without undue pressure on prices. Total output is expected to increase by 5.3 percent in 1967. Recent data puts the growth in real output in 1965 at 3.5 percent, and the original prediction of a 4.5 percent rate of growth in 1966 has been revised upward to 5.0 percent.

Prices are expected to rise about 3 percent in 1967 although the rise in 1966 was probably less than that. For the year ended in July, they had risen only 2.7 percent. Government policy has been to hold the lid on prices, but the price freeze that the government started in 1963 has been eased considerably since its introduction.

The government has moved steadily, but cautiously, in stimulating the economy. In order to insure that expansion did not come too fast nor be uncontrollable, expansionary moves have been made in small increments and the results closely

watched before the next move was made.

There may be a tendency for government spending to rise in coming months. The 1967 budget announced in the fall included tax cuts in both upper and lower income brackets, an increase in family allowances and the minimum wage, and new assistance for veterans and the elderly. Total outlay is to be \$22.74 billion a 10.5 percent increase, and as in 1965 and 1966, a surplus is anticipated. (French budgets ran a deficit for the 38 years prior to 1965.) The portion of the budget devoted to agriculture is up 22 percent.

Private consumption may have a tendency to grow too fast in 1967, particularly in view of the budget policies mentioned earlier. Farm incomes are expected to rise faster than other types of incomes due to recent EEC decisions in the agricultural sphere.

The strong French balance of payments position may weaken slightly, due to the falloff in long term capital inflows and the reduction in U.S. military expenditures in France. The loss of foreign exchange earnings due to the U.S. military's departure is put at slightly over \$200 million annually. But in the near future this will be offset by the moving costs and employee severance payments to French nationals employed by the U.S.

The large capital flow into France seems to be declining, largely as a result of the U.S. balance of payments program with its voluntary restrictions on foreign investment. The decline may be only temporary though. On the other side, there is relatively little investing abroad on the part of France.

In recent months France has been running a deficit on her trade account, and the account will probably show a deficit for the year as a whole. No large increase in imports relative to exports is foreseen unless domestic demand should get out of hand, which is unlikely in view of the governments tight control of the economy's expansion.

Germany

In Germany there was an overall slackening in domestic demand during 1966 compared with 1965, although foreign demand was buoyant. For the first 6 months of 1966, domestic orders were up 1.5 percent and export orders were up 13.2 percent from the same period in 1965. In June 1966, new domestic orders were running 0.7 percent below their June 1965 pace, while export orders were running 16.1 percent ahead of their June 1965 level.

Output in the first half of 1966 was running about 3½ percent ahead of the same period in 1965, which in turn was 5.1 percent above 1964's first half level. Overall, real GNP is thought to have increased by 3.5 percent in 1966, and about the same growth is expected in 1967. However, the outlook for 1967 depends on the balance between declining domestic demand and rising foreign demand. Rising incomes from the export sector could increase domestic demand, but a potentially offsetting factor is the detrimental effect on investment of the restrictive monetary policies being pursued at the present time.

The Central Bank discount rate is now 5 percent -- sharply higher than the

3 percent that prevailed in early 1965. The increase had its effect on private investment during 1966, particularly on the building sector. Building output in the second quarter of 1966 was only 2.2 percent above the same period a year ago. In contrast, building construction in the first quarter of 1966 was running 16.5 percent ahead of its 1965 level. A recent survey of investment progress and intentions of German industry shows that the 1966 level of fixed investment was about the same as the 1965 level, with an 8 - 10 percent drop expected in 1967.

With the slowdown in new orders, producers seem less inclined to hoard labor when their own production slumps and therefore the tight labor market has eased somewhat. Labor is still in short supply though, and in June there were 1.31 million foreign workers in Germany -- a 13 percent increase from June of 1965. However, this is much less than the 25 percent increase that occurred between June 1964 and June 1965. Wage increases have slowed somewhat but their 8 percent annual increase is still double that of productivity.

In addition, because of slack demand, competition among producers is prohibiting them from passing the full amount of the increased costs on to consumers. Industrial producers' prices were stationary in May 1966. However, they declined in June due to a slight decrease in prices of basic materials and were only 2 percent above the June 1965 level.

The rate of increase in the cost of living has slowed also. In May 1966, it was 4.4 percent above the May 1965 level, but in June it was only 2.9 percent above the June 1965 level. A good agricultural harvest in 1966 contributed to the slowdown in price increases since farm prices did not rise as much as they had in 1965.

The booming sector of the economy is the export sector. The turn around since the first quarter of 1966 is also reflected in the balance of payments. The trade surplus in the first quarter of 1966 showed only modest improvement over the large decline that occurred in 1965, but by July, the modest gain had grown to a large improvement. For 1966 as a whole, a \$1.0 to \$1.25 billion trade surplus is expected, compared to only \$301 million for 1965. Normally offsetting factors to Germany's usual large trade surplus are a large deficit in the tourist account and large remittances made by foreign workers in Germany. But steady improvement is readily discernible in the overall balance (change in reserves).

Italy

The economic situation in Italy looks better every month. The increase in total output in 1966 most likely exceeded the original estimate of 4.5 percent, and may have been as high as 5.3 percent. Investment and employment have not significantly picked up as yet. But recent signs indicate that investment is on the upswing and this should also increase employment and reduce unemployment. If so, next year's increase in output should exceed the 5 percent target set in the 5 year plan.

However, the recent floods that devastated large areas of northern Italy place a large inponderable in the way of any forecast. The damage is estimated to have equalled the amount of increase in real output that occurred in 1966, and

increased taxes and portion of the budget devoted to rehabilitation may curb 1967's increase.

Three years ago, after large wage increases in 1962-63, the competitive position of Italian exports had deteriorated, and serious balance of payments difficulties ensued. As a result, a tight credit squeeze was instituted and deflation -- the government's aim -- proceeded. By the middle of 1964, the trade gap was closed and the turning point of the recession was January 1965. Recovery since then has been steady, but slow.

Prices reacted predictably to the slowdown. From January 1964 to January 1965, the cost of living rose 5.7 percent. From January 1965 to January 1966, it rose only 2.7 percent. Performance so far in 1966 indicates a smaller increase for 1966. The June 1964 to June 1965 increase was 4.3 percent, while the increase from June 1965 to June 1966 was only 2.0 percent. The June 1966 level was only 0.9 percent above the December 1965 level. Wholesale prices seem to be following the same trend. It is notable at this stage of the recovery that the rate of increase in prices is still declining. That prices haven't resumed increasing at a faster rate may be explained by the labor situation.

In January 1966 -- one year after the beginning of the recovery -- unemployment at 5.2 percent, was at its highest level in 6 years. The fact that the construction industry, which is a large employer of labor, had not recovered from recession levels is a partial answer as to why unemployment remained high. It may be further explained by the fact that manufacturing employers have begun to use their labor more intensively and are providing workers with more productive machines. Increased modernization and the resulting productivity increases were another major aim of the deflation. More recently the labor situation has improved, and in July 1966, unemployment stood at 3.6 percent of the labor force.

The farm to city migration has been a tremendous source of labor for non-farm enterprises. Fifteen years ago 43 percent of Italy's population was on farms, but only 25 percent is now. (Farms contribute only 14 or 15 percent of total GNP, however.) The migration is expected to continue, though it may have slowed or reversed during the recession. Another million persons are expected to leave the farming sector in the next 5 years.

Industrial production through the fall of 1966 was posting new record highs that were running 11 percent ahead of corresponding months in 1965. For the year as a whole, a rise of 7.6 percent is expected.

By the end of 1966 investment was on the upswing and for the year as a whole, the increase may have recovered most (6 percent) of the 7.4 percent decline that occurred in 1965.

Export demand most likely will still be providing as large a stimulus to the economy in 1967 as it has in recent years. Exports increased by 18 percent in 1964, 21 percent in 1965, and the 1966 increase was probably only slightly below that range. At \$4.2 billion in the first half of 1966, imports were 18.4 percent above the same period in 1965. For the same period, exports were up by 13.2 percent to \$3.9 billion, with a resulting increase in the trade

deficit from \$96 million to \$283 million.

In the past, tourism, emigrant remittances, and freight have produced substantial surpluses to help offset the trade deficit. This continues to be the case. Tourist receipts in the first half of 1966 were up 17 percent over a year earlier, and emigrant remittances were up 11.5 percent.

The Netherlands

Rising demand pressures in the early part of 1966 forced the Netherlands' government to take action on a broad front to stem the rapid deterioration in the balance of payments and the increase in the budget deficit. While her competitive position in international trade remained good, rising wage demands were adding to the pressure on prices which could have caused a further worsening in the trade deficit.

The cost of living rose at an annual rate of 5.5 percent in 1965. After an initial rapid rise early in 1966, it slowed somewhat in subsequent months and the predicted rise of 5½ percent in 1966 was reduced to 5 percent. By July the index was 5 percent above its July 1965 level. Wholesale prices rose at a somewhat slower pace than retail prices.

Unemployment is very low, the annual rate being 1 percent or less in recent years. The tight labor market shows no signs of easing, since demand continues high and the labor force increases at a rate of only 1.5 percent annually. The shortage of labor led to large wage increases, and early in 1966, with employer's wage costs rising at an annual rate of 11 percent, the government suggested a general limit of 7 percent on wage increases. Even that substantially exceeded the annual rate of increase in productivity which was 4.5 percent in 1965. However, the wage increases negotiated by unions and employers generally exceeded the suggested 7 percent increase, and several contracts were rejected by the government's board of mediators. In May, the government sought parliamentary approval of a wage pause until mid-July and a ceiling of 7 percent on wage increases. With this move by the government, both labor and employers ceased to cooperate with the government and thus the government alone was to evaluate the balance of the 1966 contracts.

Other actions on the wage front included an increase in the minimum wage from 110 guilders to 120 guilders per week, and an increase of 10 percent in all major social insurance payments. Additionally, income taxes, which were reduced on July 1, 1965 are scheduled for another reduction on January 1, 1967. However, with the worsening government budget deficit (expected to be 1 billion guilders in 1966) and rising demand pressures, the government has indicated that the reductions may be postponed, though this is by no means certain. The unions have indicated they would go along with a postponement, but that they would not accept proposed higher indirect taxes.

The government also tightened up in the monetary sector during 1966. The Central Bank discount rate is now 5 percent, with market rates in the 7 to 8 percent range, and still rising. But the main government weapon is quantitative restrictions on the amount of credit a commercial bank can extend, based on the amount of outstanding loans it had in a certain base period.

Total output has continued to rise at a rapid rate, though not fast enough to satisfy total demand. In 1966, total output probably increased by 5.5 percent and a drop off to at least 4.5 percent is forecast in 1967.

During the middle of 1966, industrial production was running 7 percent above 1965. The construction industry was one of the healthiest sectors in the economy, even though housing construction was tending to slow down.

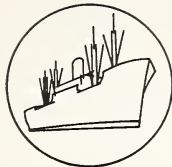
Exploitation of the natural gas discoveries continues at a very high pace. Most of the activity in this area is being carried out by the private sector, although the government has a right to engage in cooperative development with private interests.

Agricultural production is continuing to increase and agriculture's contribution to output was about 9 percent in 1965. This corresponds to the portion of the population engaged in agricultural pursuits. Some farm restructuring is going on and new land from the polders is being used to replace that taken by urbanization, roads, and industrial activities.

The final balance of payments results for 1966 are expected to show a deficit overall and on the current account, with most of the deterioration occurring in the trade sector. In the first 6 months of 1966, the trade gap was \$770 million. It may reach \$1.4 billion for the year as a whole.

During 1965, imports rose 5.8 percent and exports were up 10.1 percent. In the first 9 months of 1966, compared with the same period in 1965, exports rose 4 percent while imports shot up 10 percent. U.S. exports to the Netherlands in 1965 were valued at \$770 million, while imports from the Netherlands were only \$245 million.

Over the past decade or so (1954-65) a definite shift in the composition of trade of the Netherlands has occurred. Food product imports have dropped from 16.9 percent to 13.2 percent of total imports, and exports of food products have fallen from 32.3 percent to 24.5 percent of total exports.



Export Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, JULY-NOVEMBER 1966

U.S. agricultural exports reached an estimated \$2,940 million in July-November 1966 -- 8 percent above the same period in 1965 (table 7). Compared with exports last year, sharp increases occurred for hides and skins, wheat and flour, protein meal, and tobacco. Smaller advances were made in exports of cotton, soybeans, meats and meat products, fruits and preparations, and feed grains. Partly offsetting these increases were declines in exports of dairy products, animal fats, oils, and greases, poultry products, rice, and vegetable oils.

November exports were estimated at \$688 million -- 5 percent above a year earlier. November exports of cotton, fruits and preparations, grains and preparations, oilseeds and products, tobacco, and vegetables and preparations were estimated to be higher than those for the same month last year. Exports of animals and animal products were estimated to be somewhat lower than those in November 1965, due primarily to reduced sales of poultry and dairy products. November exports of hides and skins, meats and meat products, and animal fats increased, but not enough to offset the declines. November exports were an estimated 11 percent above October exports, primarily because of larger shipments of cotton, and oilseeds and products. Soybean exports increased 37 percent from October.

Exports of animals and animal products for July-November 1966 were down 13 percent from the same period last year. Dairy product exports were the major contributors to the decline, falling \$39 million from July-November of last year. Exports of fats, oils, and greases were down \$10 million, and poultry dropped \$3 million. Increased exports of hides and skins, and meats and meat products -- up \$17 million and \$4 million, respectively -- partly offset the declines.

Cotton exports in July-November reached \$185 million -- 13 percent above the corresponding period last year. Cotton exports in November continued to improve, following increases in September and October from the same months last year. This expansion is expected to continue in response to larger Free World consumption and a rebuilding of stocks abroad.

U.S. exports of fruits and preparations increased 2 percent to \$159 million in July-November 1966 from \$156 million during the same period last year. Principal contributors to the increase were apples, grapefruit, grapes, and

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity,
July-November 1965 and 1966

Commodity	1965	1966 <u>1/</u>	Change
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products	83	44	-47
Fats, oils, and greases	85	75	-12
Hides and skins	41	58	+41
Meats and meat products	49	53	+8
Poultry products	35	32	-9
Other	38	27	-29
Total animals, etc.	331	289	-13
Cotton, excluding linters	163	185	+13
Fruits and preparations	156	159	+2
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	527	536	+2
Rice, milled	91	83	-9
Wheat and flour	544	674	+24
Other	29	30	+3
Total grains, etc.	1,191	1,323	+11
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils	79	56	-29
Soybeans	289	314	+9
Protein meal	76	92	+21
Other	40	49	+23
Total oilseeds, etc.	484	511	+6
Tobacco, unmanufactured	194	271	+40
Vegetables and preparations	66	66	0
Other	146	136	-7
Total exports	2,731	2,940	+8

1/ Partly estimated.

pears. Shipments of these products increased more than \$64 million from September to October. Exports of canned fruits dropped by \$44 million from September to October.

Exports of grains and preparations during July-November 1966 were estimated at \$1,323 million -- 11 percent above the corresponding 1965 period. Wheat and flour exports rose 24 percent. Feed grains were up 2 percent, and rice exports were down 9 percent from July-November 1965. Among the feed grains, corn exports were down \$28 million, but were more than offset by increases in exports of sorghums, up \$56 million.

The 37 percent increase in soybean exports from October to November contributed strongly to the overall increase in exports of total oilseeds and products for July-November. Exports of protein meal rose 21 percent from July-November of last year, reaching \$92 million.

Tobacco exports continued to maintain a higher level this year, and totaled \$271 million for July-November 1966, compared with \$194 million during the same period last year. The improved quality and quantity of flue-cured varieties have encouraged the increased foreign demand for U.S. tobacco.

The value of vegetables and preparations in July-November 1966 remained about the same as it was during the corresponding period last year. Increases from September to October in exports of dried beans and fresh vegetables offset slight declines in exports of canned vegetables and dried peas.

Exports to the European Economic Community July-October, 1966

Agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) reached \$522 million during July-October 1966 (table 8). This was 1 percent above U.S. exports to the EEC for the same months in 1965, and 16 percent above July-October exports in 1964.

October exports to the EEC totaled \$140 million -- 12 percent below October exports last year. Decreases occurred in exports of all commodities subject to variable levies, except rice, rye, and pork. October exports of commodities not subject to variable levies rose 10 percent above the same month in 1965. Oilcake and meal, soybeans, tobacco, and variety meats contributed to the increase, and were more than enough to offset the declines in fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, and tallow.

U.S. exports of commodities subject to the EEC's variable import levies totaled \$216 million for July-October 1966. They were 15 percent lower than the same period last year, but one-third higher than the corresponding period in 1964. The decline from 1965 resulted from smaller exports of feed grains, dairy products, and poultry and eggs. Feed grain exports for July-October 1966 were down \$24 million to \$152 million, reflecting the record feed grain production in the EEC in 1966. Poultry and eggs dropped almost one-third from \$14 million

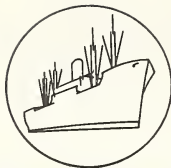
Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community:
Value by commodity, October and July-October, 1964-66 1/

Commodity	October			July-October		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --						
<u>Variable levy commodities:</u> <u>2/</u>						
Feed grains	29,892	50,631	32,244	106,150	175,959	151,658
Rice	450	796	2,658	2,695	2,854	4,941
Rye grain	0	698	709	1,287	812	2,345
Wheat grain	2,924	11,363	7,609	11,428	32,607	35,849
Wheat flour	163	209	138	534	408	484
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle ..	57	192	175	674	973	399
Dairy products	4,317	3,075	62	17,077	16,192	441
Lard <u>3/</u>	284	258	94	610	392	369
Pork (excluding variety meats) and swine	50	12	22	184	32	146
<u>Poultry and eggs:</u>						
Live poultry	59	139	92	250	576	431
Broilers and fryers	775	881	163	3,173	2,426	1,763
Stewing chickens	740	200	21	1,827	529	119
Turkeys	2,594	3,596	2,855	6,056	9,242	6,609
Other fresh poultry	272	81	78	439	344	106
Eggs	237	166	50	550	474	244
Total poultry and eggs	4,677	5,063	3,259	12,295	13,591	9,272
Other	4,081	3,564	1,956	10,087	11,364	9,980
Total	46,895	75,861	48,926	163,021	255,184	215,884
<u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u>						
Canned poultry <u>4/</u>	406	246	183	1,415	971	549
Cotton, excluding lintners	12,759	6,137	6,397	47,924	17,606	24,225
Fruits and vegetables	12,540	11,018	9,755	37,724	48,632	37,964
Hides and skins	2,086	2,905	2,171	7,286	9,157	9,511
Oilcake and meal	8,119	8,754	11,640	30,228	30,828	46,207
Soybeans	31,667	29,140	32,367	60,575	57,600	58,268
Tallow <u>4/</u>	3,909	3,120	2,243	11,098	11,287	11,235
Tobacco, unmanufactured	6,586	8,210	11,001	37,967	43,608	61,823
Variety meats, fresh, frozen <u>4/</u>	3,015	3,563	4,551	10,286	11,912	14,706
Vegetable oils, expressed	2,206	844	991	8,055	4,849	4,873
Food for relief or charity ...	255	212	<u>5/</u> 5	1,992	1,260	<u>5/</u> 2,379
Other	11,062	9,179	10,000	31,893	26,245	<u>5/</u> 34,478
Total	94,610	83,328	<u>5/</u> 91,304	286,443	263,955	<u>5/</u> 306,218
Total EEC	141,505	159,189	<u>5/</u> 140,230	449,464	519,139	<u>5/</u> 522,102

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data. 2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on September 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on November 1, 1964. The variable levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies. 3/ Lard for food is a variable levy commodity while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, the import duties are bound in GATT. 5/ Partly estimated.

in July-October 1965. Among the poultry products, exports of turkeys dropped 28 percent to \$6.6 million. Dairy product exports fell from \$16 million in last year's period to less than a half million dollars during July-October 1966. Partly offsetting these declines were increased exports of rice -- up 73 percent from \$2.8 million; rye -- up \$1.5 million; and wheat -- up \$3.2 million.

Exports of commodities not subject to variable levies rose to \$306 million during July-October -- 16 percent above last year. Cotton exports rose sharply (38 percent) to \$24 million. Oilcake and meal advanced \$15 million, and soybean exports were up slightly to to \$58.3 million from \$57.6 million for last year's period. Tobacco shipments were up substantially, reaching \$62 million in July-October 1966. Tobacco exports were 42 percent above last year's exports to the EEC and almost two-thirds above those in July-October 1964. Exports of variety meats increased to \$15 million from \$12 million in July-October last year.



Import Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, JULY-OCTOBER 1966

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption were \$1,499 million in July-October 1966, compared with \$1,344 million for the same period a year earlier (table 9). The 12 percent increase resulted from larger imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products, since complementary (noncompetitive) product imports were down 2 percent.

Nonagricultural product imports rose to \$7.4 billion in July-October 1966 from \$5.8 billion for the same months in 1965. The increase reflected larger imports of manufactured goods, machinery, and transport equipment.

While both agricultural and nonagricultural product imports are running well ahead of 1965-66, agricultural imports declined in October from the previous month and also from October 1965. The decrease in agricultural imports was the first decline from the same month of a year earlier since July 1965, and was mainly due to smaller imports of coffee.

Supplementary product imports advanced to \$910 million in July-October 1966 from \$742 million a year earlier. The 23 percent gain was reflected mainly in larger imports of sugar, meats and meat products, oilseeds and products, and dairy products. On a value basis, sugar continued to be the major supplementary item imported by the United States. Imports in July-October 1966 were \$228 million -- 38 percent above the same period in 1965. Meats and meat product imports grew 33 percent to \$224 million. Beef and veal imports totaled 357 million pounds in July-October 1966, compared with 278 million pounds in the same months of 1965. Imports of pork products were 88 million pounds -- the same level as a year earlier. Imports of oilseeds and products increased 16 percent, amounting to \$57 million during July-October 1966. Of such products, imports of coconut oil, palm oil, tung oil, edible olive oil, and copra showed the greatest increases. Dairy product imports were \$32 million in July-October 1966, compared with \$21 million a year earlier. Larger imports of cheese were primarily responsible for the 52 percent rise. Increases also occurred in imports of hides and skins, fruits and preparations, grains and preparations, tobacco, and vegetables and preparations. Import declines in supplementary items occurred for live animals, apparel wool, cotton, and nuts and preparations.

Complementary item imports were \$589 million in July-October 1966 -- down 2 percent from \$602 million in the same period a year earlier. Smaller imports of coffee and cocoa beans accounted for most of the decrease. Coffee imports, which accounted for 57 percent of total complementary product imports in July-October 1966, declined 3 percent from the year earlier period to \$338 million. Cocoa bean imports were down 40 percent from a year earlier to \$26 million.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption:
Value by commodity, July-October 1965 and 1966

Commodity	July-October		Change
	1965	1966	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live	38	33	-13
Dairy products	21	32	+52
Hides and skins	24	28	+17
Meats and meat products	169	224	+33
Wool, apparel	46	37	-20
Other	17	20	+18
Total animals and products	315	374	+19
Cotton, excluding linters	13	11	-15
Fruits and preparations	34	41	+21
Grains and preparations	14	15	+7
Nuts and preparations	28	27	-4
Oilseeds and products	49	57	+16
Sugar	165	228	+38
Tobacco, unmanufactured	42	44	+5
Vegetables and preparations	21	32	+52
Other	61	81	+33
Total supplementary	742	910	+23
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas	46	61	+33
Coffee	350	338	-3
Cocoa or cacao beans	43	26	-40
Rubber, crude, natural	57	55	-4
Tea	17	18	+6
Wool, carpet	28	27	-4
Other	61	64	+5
Total complementary	602	589	-2
Total agricultural imports	1,344	1,499	+12

Table 10.--- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1965 and 1966 and July-October 1965 and 1966

Commodity exported	Unit	October 1/		Value		July-October 1/		Value	
		1965	Quantity	1965	1,000	1965	Quantity	1965	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle	No.	2,415	3,342	790	969	10,508	9,914	3,437	3,900
Poultry, live -									
Baby chicks (chickens)	No.	193		175	2/	2/	2/	738	698
Other live poultry	No.	532	2/	672	2/	2/	2/	1,888	1,771
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total animals, live	---	---	---	2,994	3,037	---	---	12,655	10,360
Dairy products:									
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	lb.	681	326	513	294	3,300	1,419	2,142	1,280
Butter, including donations	lb.	667	37	264	27	3,632	86	1,387	61
Cheese, including donations	lb.	664	539	336	357	2,063	1,803	1,059	1,166
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	lb.	1,622	1,354	1,144	808	5,775	6,071	4,040	3,880
Milk and cream									
Condensed and evaporated, incl. donations	lb.	7,974	13,827	1,744	3,005	29,415	53,496	6,292	11,469
Dry, whole milk and cream	lb.	1,842	901	870	237	7,065	1,169	2,997	2,232
Fresh	Gal.	77	98	103	137	331	381	446	574
Nonfat dry, including donations	lb.	79,771	12,086	11,510	2,034	367,092	89,547	50,730	13,175
Other	lb.	2/	2/	498	447	2/	2/	1,693	2,165
Total dairy products	---	---	---	16,987	7,136	---	---	70,786	36,002
Fats, oils, and greases:									
Lard	lb.	15,644	14,965	2,012	1,810	76,968	49,640	9,246	5,875
Tallow -									
Edible	lb.	165	305	23	38	1,363	1,579	179	200
Inedible	lb.	148,005	147,214	12,716	12,208	616,234	587,523	54,617	48,325
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	lb.	20,184	9,007	2,221	1,073	57,633	46,595	6,194	5,068
Total fats, oils, and greases	lb.	183,998	171,491	17,002	15,129	752,198	685,737	70,232	59,448
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal	lb.	3,571	2,222	1,866	1,317	10,703	8,549	5,994	5,121
Pork	lb.	4,995	7,116	1,940	2,897	14,763	17,081	5,641	7,101
Sausage casings	lb.	1,641	1,183	1,115	871	4,900	4,732	3,082	3,489
Variety meats (edible offals)	lb.	18,967	25,007	5,320	6,349	75,531	82,499	19,700	22,067
Other, including meat extracts	lb.	2,126	1,785	920	883	7,896	6,586	3,369	3,293
Total meat and products (except poultry)	lb.	31,300	37,313	11,161	12,317	113,793	119,447	37,786	41,072
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	lb.	297	132	210	106	1,603	818	899	680
Eggs in the shell -									
Hatching	Doz.	491	600	527	580	1,801	2,268	1,899	2,396
Other	Doz.	922	999	374	440	1,666	2,903	650	1,204
Poultry meat -									
Chickens, fresh or frozen	lb.	12,800	10,374	3,344	2,865	37,450	34,223	9,436	9,103
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	lb.	11,319	9,642	4,145	3,468	30,243	22,567	10,663	7,981
Other, fresh or frozen	lb.	933	1,085	340	357	3,648	3,861	1,244	1,373
Canned and otherwise preserved	lb.	1,738	1,454	446	445	7,255	6,234	1,789	1,809
Total poultry products	---	---	---	9,390	8,261	---	---	26,510	24,546

Continued -

Table 10.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1965 and 1966 and July-October 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	October 1/		Value		July-October 1/		Quantity		Value	
		1965	1966	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1965	1966	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1965	1966
Other animal products:											
Feathers, crude or dressed	lb.	137	131	137	104	452	439	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Gelatin, edible	lb.	180	102	117	109	764	399	520	411	520	411
Hair, raw or dressed (except wool)	lb.	454	279	155	108	2,856	1,783	881	623	881	623
Hides and skins, raw (except furs)	3/	1,825	10,443	10,338	5,899	6,232	35,787	47,165	35,787	47,165	35,787
Honey	lb.	2,048	2,290	359	385	6,349	6,968	984	1,099	984	1,099
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	1,195	846	966	670	4,201	3,446	3,446	3,446	3,446	3,446
Other	2/	2,187	1,564	13,278	2/	2/	2/	49,727	58,851	49,727	58,851
Total other animal products	---	---	---	14,364	59,368	---	---	---	---	267,700	230,279
Total animals and animal products											
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS											
Cotton, unmanufactured:											
Cotton	304	306	38,338	34,917	914	1,137	117,080	133,370	133,370	133,370	133,370
Linters	15	20	466	637	61	63	1,843	1,910	1,910	1,910	1,910
Total cotton and lintners	319	326	38,804	35,554	975	1,200	118,923	135,280	135,280	135,280	135,280
Fruits and preparations:											
Canned -											
Fruit cocktail	lb.	12,165	16,200	2,181	2,631	46,500	57,263	8,076	9,176	8,076	9,176
Peaches	lb.	26,168	36,400	2,889	3,865	128,490	127,237	13,655	13,655	13,655	13,655
Pears	lb.	307	672	68	116	1,707	2,791	356	423	356	423
Pineapples	lb.	1,328	10,051	226	1,762	63,708	59,953	9,534	9,657	9,534	9,657
Other	lb.	12,207	3,255	1,888	779	31,639	12,481	5,043	2,733	5,043	2,733
Total canned fruits	lb.	52,175	66,878	7,252	9,153	272,044	259,725	36,664	35,613	36,664	35,613
Dried -											
Prunes	lb.	19,457	12,486	3,572	2,799	51,228	40,157	9,294	8,468	9,294	8,468
Raisins (dried grapes)	lb.	18,242	15,170	3,143	2,753	59,597	58,073	10,113	9,767	10,113	9,767
Other	lb.	3,609	2,879	1,261	939	6,335	5,937	2,277	2,135	2,277	2,135
Total dried fruits	lb.	41,308	30,545	7,976	6,491	117,160	104,167	21,684	20,370	21,684	20,370
Fresh -											
Apples	lb.	17,469	20,794	1,609	2,057	40,951	36,117	3,775	3,694	3,775	3,694
Berries	lb.	1,611	1,027	323	201	7,362	5,441	1,621	1,169	1,621	1,169
Grapefruit	lb.	22,309	26,937	1,345	1,515	49,847	52,414	3,788	3,528	3,788	3,528
Grapes	lb.	91,277	75,557	6,991	5,881	174,738	163,922	14,799	15,124	14,799	15,124
Lemons and limes	lb.	18,467	13,692	1,440	1,284	108,007	91,537	8,445	7,692	8,445	7,692
Oranges and tangerines	lb.	24,818	18,064	2,061	1,793	148,964	137,107	12,840	12,344	12,840	12,344
Pears	lb.	17,135	15,185	1,537	1,219	31,865	32,622	3,112	2,772	3,112	2,772
Other	lb.	8,274	4,661	656	415	130,697	116,455	9,630	8,578	9,630	8,578
Total fresh fruits	lb.	201,360	175,913	15,562	14,365	692,431	635,615	57,600	54,901	57,600	54,901
Fruit juices -											
Grapefruit	Gal.	130	272	154	283	782	1,037	836	1,022	836	1,022
Orange	Gal.	602	628	1,173	1,134	2,508	2,953	5,034	5,234	5,034	5,234
Other	Gal.	752	1,023	814	1,222	3,453	3,768	3,762	3,965	3,762	3,965
Total fruit juices	Gal.	1,484	1,923	2,141	2,639	6,723	7,758	9,632	10,212	9,632	10,212
Frozen fruits	lb.	3,071	2,672	512	601	11,881	7,066	1,961	1,518	1,961	1,518
Other	2/	2/	2/	661	573	2/	2/	2,530	2,819	2,530	2,819
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	34,104	33,822	---	---	---	---	130,071	125,442
Continued											

Continued -

Table 10.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1965 and 1966 and July-October 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	October 1966		Value		Quantity		July-October 1965		Value	
		1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Grains and preparations:											
Feed grains and products -											
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	8,279	4,215	10,092	5,725	24,586	18,798	29,052	24,190		
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	52,712	34,969	71,039	51,321	195,926	173,899	271,967	254,810		
Oats sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	17,468	21,779	21,096	27,125	75,267	102,368	83,886	123,698		
Oats grain (52 lb.)	Bu.	5,508	4,103	3,810	3,121	14,703	12,690	10,336	9,267		
Total feed grains	M.Ton	2,043	1,595	106,037	87,492	7,637	7,610	41,181	43,163		
Malt and flour, including barley malt	ib.	6,314	10,339	402	653	32,824	36,103	2,019	2,127		
Corn grits and hominy	ib.	1,995	1,716	82	71	9,671	12,775	403	573		
Cormmeal, including donations	Oat.	222	322	873	1,246	1,233	1,005	5,017	4,010		
Cornsstarch	ib.	6,110	4,617	614	473	22,882	19,524	2,276	2,049		
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	ib.	1,032	1,762	86	99	4,726	8,958	378	563		
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	2,072	1,634	108,084	89,834	7,789	7,749	41,314	42,308		
Rice -											
Milled, including donations	ib.	243,265	226,364	17,346	16,851	813,480	915,042	57,885	68,548		
Paddy or rough	ib.	1,914	141	167	13	3,157	1,978	266	188		
Total rice (milled basis)	ib.	244,509	226,455	17,513	16,864	815,532	916,328	58,151	68,736		
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	589	530	704	709	1,331	1,758	1,593	2,416		
Wheat and flour, including donations -											
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	60,698	75,794	98,048	137,365	248,441	287,442	402,536	505,013		
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Oat.	3,360	2,982	14,162	12,721	11,558	11,532	46,816	48,647		
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	68,359	82,593	112,210	150,086	274,792	313,734	449,352	553,660		
Bakery products	ib.	1,522	1,716	680	674	4,895	6,020	2,170	2,986		
Other, including donations	ib.	2/	2/	2,406	2,067	2/	2/	9,686	8,186		
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	241,607	260,234	---	---	932,266	1,059,082		
Oilseeds and products:											
Oils, including donations -											
Cottonseed oil	ib.	18,769	6,389	2,292	1,124	146,124	17,166	18,835	2,934		
Soybean oil	ib.	37,363	33,528	4,942	4,859	378,808	287,722	50,245	41,726		
Other	ib.	73,019	22,864	2,705	3,644	113,628	113,982	13,609	15,609		
Total oils (except essential)	ib.	73,151	62,478	9,199	9,627	618,558	418,870	82,761	60,269		
Oilseeds -											
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	460	790	1,381	2,347	1,908	4,157	5,825	12,171		
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	32,291	29,263	83,995	91,955	66,288	57,949	185,230	188,014		
Other	---	2/	2/	1,852	2,379	2/	2/	9,149	14,594		
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	87,228	96,681	---	---	200,203	214,779		
Protein meal (oil-cake and meal)	S.Ton	192	207	15,235	18,248	629	672	49,496	65,538		
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	112,402	124,556	---	---	332,460	340,586		
Tobacco, unmanufactured:											
Burley	ib.	4,410	1,803	3,299	1,411	18,197	15,882	13,699	13,592		
Cigar wrapper	ib.	279	426	1,013	2,101	1,462	1,516	5,642	6,422		
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	ib.	4,770	1,110	2,480	576	8,760	6,145	4,423	3,110		
Flue-cured	ib.	28,223	54,897	23,603	52,848	118,506	184,773	100,336	170,739		
Maryland	ib.	2,832	2,104	2,037	1,637	5,288	4,096	3,748	3,748		
Other	ib.	3,537	7,237	1,543	3,308	10,954	20,308	5,245	8,818		
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	ib.	44,051	67,577	33,935	61,881	163,167	233,217	133,441	206,429		

Continued -

Table 10.--U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1966 and July-October 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	October 1/ 1966		Value 1,000 dollars		Quantity 1965		July-October 1/ 1966		Value 1,000 dollars	
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Vegetables and preparations:											
Canned -											
Asparagus.....lb.		2,797	2,042	796	582	20,250	13,150	6,023	4,330		
Soups.....lb.		2,341	2,333	530	466	7,063	7,818	1,599	1,617		
Tomato paste and puree.....lb.		1,627	943	402	246	5,217	7,484	1,239	725		
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes.....lb.		176	51	28	9	819	340	117	57		
Other.....lb.		8,795	6,475	1,327	1,051	25,721	24,301	3,736	3,746		
Total canned vegetables.....lb.		15,736	11,844	3,083	2,354	59,070	48,393	12,654	10,485		
Dried beans, including donations.....lb.		47,293	57,033	4,216	4,663	150,553	119,732	11,608	9,786		
Dried peas, including cow and chick.....lb.		43,991	30,849	2,673	2,054	116,458	101,605	7,270	6,852		
Fresh											
Lettuce.....lb.		18,755	16,683	1,145	948	34,607	34,090	1,986	2,134		
Onions.....lb.		8,559	3,852	369	183	28,276	26,982	1,293	1,335		
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes).....lb.		2,068	5,980	87	208	41,642	71,796	1,728	1,933		
Tomatoes.....lb.		10,307	11,056	920	929	31,493	35,889	3,044	3,577		
Other.....lb.		12,267	9,219	1,040	799	44,374	44,693	3,243	3,820		
Total fresh vegetables.....lb.		51,956	45,790	3,361	3,067	180,392	222,798	11,596	12,759		
Frozen vegetables.....lb.		1,558	2,037	369	370	5,355	7,657	1,138	1,341		
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated.....lb.		2,131	1,990	787	823	4,899	8,030	2,183	2,862		
Vegetable seasonings.....lb.		871	491	318	287	2,627	1,775	1,153	1,022		
Tomato juice, canned.....Gal.		234	316	215	316	863	679	766	670		
Other.....lb.		2/	2/	1,278	1,319	2/	2/	4,749	5,361		
Total vegetables and preparations.....lb.		---	---	16,500	15,253	---	---	53,117	51,138		
Other vegetable products:											
Coffee.....lb.		2,223	1,471	3,140	1,388	8,643	6,083	12,785	5,726		
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, etc., crude.....lb.		729	1,015	854	961	3,310	2,989	2,550	2,461		
Essential oils, natural.....lb.		1,191	691	2,936	2,482	3,325	2,937	7,815	8,021		
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake and meal).....lb.		2/	2/	9,614	8,738	2/	2/	34,408	35,284		
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts.....lb.		2/	2/	2,094	2,009	2/	2/	8,742	9,783		
Hops.....lb.		2,377	2,399	1,395	1,510	3,527	3,587	2,100	2,306		
Nursery and greenhouse stock.....lb.		2/	2/	599	585	2/	2/	2,184	2,556		
Nuts and preparations.....lb.		23,021	13,751	8,714	5,578	66,041	38,428	18,590	12,816		
Seeds (except oilseeds).....lb.		9,082	6,960	3,000	2,612	19,261	24,073	6,491	7,510		
Spices.....lb.		634	803	366	513	2,002	2,452	1,293	1,601		
Other, including donations.....lb.		2/	2/	4,283	4,634	2/	2/	14,112	16,444		
Total other vegetable products.....lb.		---	---	37,893	31,010	---	---	111,110	104,508		
Total vegetable products.....lb.		---	---	515,245	562,310	---	---	1,811,388	2,022,455		
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.....lb.				587,143	621,678			2,079,088	2,252,744		
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.....lb.				1,824,710	2,033,890			6,839,907	7,571,876		
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES.....lb.				2,411,853	2,655,568			8,918,995	9,824,620		

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 11—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1965 and 1966 and July-October 1965 and 1966

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/		Value		Quantity		July-October 1/		Value	
		1965	1966	1965	1966	Thousands	1965	1966	Thousands	1965	1966
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS											
Animals, live:											
Cattle, draftable	No.	102	95	10,600	9,854	282	223	32,859	26,070		
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	1	446	402	6	5	2,347	1,953		
Horses	No.	2/	2/	1,202	634	1	1	2,360	3,831		
Other (including live poultry)	No.	3/	3/	301	199	13/	3/	6,562	786		
Total animals, live		---	---	12,549	11,089	---	---	38,218	32,650		
Dairy products:											
Butter	Lb.	26	46	17	30	308	196	155	102		
Cheese -											
Blue-mold	Lb.	315	329	156	173	1,178	1,172	587	610		
Cheddar	Lb.	16	29	8	22	75	752	42	305		
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	842	1,243	403	593	2,304	3,400	1,088	1,613		
Pecorino	Lb.	1,778	1,921	1,470	1,341	4,972	4,899	4,057	3,291		
Swiss	Lb.	1,915	2,906	1,129	1,468	5,497	8,968	3,086	5,491		
Other	Lb.	1,439	8,918	4,878	3,322	27,008	27,008	3,629	19,664		
Total cheese	Lb.	6,425	15,346	4,044	6,937	20,191	46,140	12,389	19,664		
Casein or lactarone	Lb.	6,180	7,848	1,982	1,880	22,417	41,646	7,431	11,087		
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	377	377	3/	3/	568	1,004		
Total dairy products		---	---	6,163	9,206	---	---	20,543	31,857		
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):											
Calf skins	Lb.	338	79	209	55	866	424	484	292		
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,382	215	225	38	4,761	1,736	699	372		
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,315	936	1,083	1,113	5,965	5,003	4,674	5,507		
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	4,467	2,721	2,901	1,871	21,688	20,747	13,048	16,094		
Other 4/	Lb.	2,549	1,986	1,326	1,569	10,126	7,326	5,384	5,804		
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	10,051	5,937	5,744	4,646	43,406	35,236	24,289	28,069		
Meat and meat products:											
Beef and veal -											
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	60,313	76,058	20,598	29,784	229,779	302,287	76,311	118,177		
Other	Lb.	11,824	16,166	6,622	6,915	48,613	54,491	18,962	23,756		
Total beef and veal	Lb.	72,137	92,224	27,220	36,699	278,392	356,778	95,273	141,933		
Pork -											
Pigton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	5,136	4,824	1,325	1,338	19,332	21,059	4,765	5,944		
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	4,037	3,041	1,697	1,249	14,800	12,418	6,277	5,169		
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	15,056	17,771	11,119	13,175	59,696	57,948	40,768	44,121		
Other	Lb.	3,874	5,481	2,900	2,900	13,105	17,209	7,200	9,928		
Total pork	Lb.	22,367	26,293	15,158	17,324	87,601	88,075	54,745	59,218		
Sausage casings	Lb.	8,890	9,618	2,365	2,424	29,027	36,112	7,192	7,073		
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Total meat and products (except poultry)		---	---	45,630	59,570	---	---	169,014	223,764		
Poultry products:											
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	20	674	1	301	14	1,830	13	625		
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	16	144	26	99	146	763	147	597		
Poultry meat	Lb.	---	35	56	83	43	80	174	213		
Total poultry products		---	---	83	483	---	---	334	1,435		
Continued											

Continued -

Table 11.--- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1965 and 1966 and July-October 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/		Value		July-October 1/		Value	
		Quantity	1966	1965	1966	Quantity	1965	1966	1966
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):									
40's to 56's	G.lb.	Thousands	1,000	1,000	1,000	Thousands	1,000	1,000	1,000
Finer than 56's	G.lb.	1,736	2,208	1,009	1,009	14,205	9,358	7,793	5,369
Other wools	G.lb.	11,450	6,949	8,184	8,184	52,799	39,606	32,111	27,416
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.lb.	1,857	1,621	987	987	75,994	6,756	6,531	4,536
17,203		14,614	10,778	10,180	10,180	55,720	46,435	37,321	
Other animal products:									
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	---	2/	201	793	13/	2/	722	1,948	
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	327	1,150	1,116	60	1,167	3,931	4,189	
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	---	2/	111	60	13/	2/	507	341	
Feathers, crude	Lb.	457	678	625	1,176	1,444	2,146	2,024	
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	863	629	380	3,119	1,468	1,888		
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	731	1,389	988	3,746	4,447	3,050	3,290	
Honey	Lb.	772	1,023	98	4,165	3,266	393	311	
Other	---	3/	1,088	1,084	13/	3/	3,985	4,758	
Total other animal products	---	---	4,421	5,174	---	---	16,202	18,709	
Total animals and animal products	---	---	85,368	100,348	---	---	315,035	373,805	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS									
Cotton, unmanufactured (48 lb.):									
Cotton	Bale	6	11	1,005	2,034	65	58	13,288	11,421
Linters	Bale	5	17	174	566	48	80	1,159	2,421
Total cotton and lintners	Bale	11	28	1,179	2,600	113	138	14,447	13,842
Fruits and preparations:									
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	86	344	368	139	157	527	585	
Berries	Lb.	4,130	3,104	872	615	25,294	39,135	5,171	7,603
Dates	Lb.	0	697	0	60	13	762	374	66
Figs	Lb.	2,325	2,649	318	401	3,023	5,166	509	374
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	321	251	489	357	331	258	1,109	41
Kelons	Lb.	2,229	727	93	32	3,186	1,147	1,47	41
Olives in brine	Gal.	704	1,516	2,753	3,788	5,625	7,922	10,525	
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	4,563	5,048	935	1,040	21,310	23,722	4,356	4,812
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved ..	Lb.	13,153	14,826	1,477	1,682	53,265	67,799	6,154	7,700
Pineapple juice	Gal.	1,061	1,128	308	476	2,344	2,973	676	991
Other	---	3/	2,209	1,653	13/	3/	7,981	33,818	40,561
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	8,561	9,437	---	---	---	---	---
Grains and preparations:									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,060	855	1,493	1,150	2,490	1,315	3,435	1,800
Barley malt	Lb.	4,708	2,433	225	119	17,285	12,281	824	613
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	37	37	38	172	316	260	492	605
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	199	185	159	148	891	679	715	597
Rice	Lb.	6,871	59	364	27	25,426	150	1,237	44
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	8	406	299	461	383
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	11	4	25	2/	134	966	263	1,953
Wheat flour	Lb.	0	2	2,078	2,506	709	5	6,089	8,681
Other	---	3/	---	4,382	4,150	---	---	12,555	14,639
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Continued									

Continued -

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1965 and 1966 and July-October 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/			July-October 1/		
		1965	1966	1965	1965	1966	Value
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars
Nuts and preparations:							
Almonds	Lb.	20	34	11	22	163	45
Brazil nuts	Lb.	2,966	5,925	1,129	1,609	14,461	4,306
Cashew nuts	Lb.	5,633	5,670	2,876	3,239	28,236	24,114
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	11,466	10,280	1,604	1,429	41,024	5,821
Pistache nuts	Lb.	461	617	284	379	2,705	1,528
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	1,143	1,196	3/	2,418
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	7,067	7,694	---	27,538
Oilseeds and products:							
Oil, edible and inedible -							
Cacado butter	Lb.	1,949	2,368	569	1,100	4,799	1,598
Canola wax	Lb.	1,095	703	401	231	3,710	1,384
Castor oil	Lb.	10,907	5,802	852	650	37,189	29,264
Coconut oil	Lb.	34,442	24,173	4,353	2,478	73,813	125,301
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	3,525	1,129	1,129	1,388	13,807	16,046
Palm oil	Lb.	0	9,021	0	856	661	25,083
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	5,633	10,126	949	1,250	31,145	33,957
Tung oil	Lb.	1,954	2,461	454	423	5,996	9,816
Other	Lb.	1,958	4,903	443	845	8,931	17,030
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	61,463	63,910	9,149	9,221	180,051	266,116
Oilseeds -							
Copra	Lb.	74,178	23,744	6,619	1,777	175,935	227,971
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,549	1,546	317	246	8,288	7,730
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	258	268	3/	1,166
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	7,194	2,291	---	624
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)							
Total oilseeds and products	Lb.	9,432	16,268	219	504	39,729	46,108
Sugar and related products:							
Cane sugar	S. tons	451	395	50,798	47,645	1,431	1,900
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	22,649	21,051	1,692	2,195	82,685	125,929
Other	---	3/	3/	1,246	1,010	3/	2,063
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	53,746	50,850	---	173,533
Vegetables and preparations:							
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	801	686	433	375	4,923	4,971
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ..	Lb.	19,388	20,526	2,227	2,044	33,975	39,712
Fresh or dried -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cucumbers	Lb.	5	35	2/	2/	192	494
Garlic	Lb.	1,340	1,489	161	298	5,440	5,188
Onions	Lb.	232	648	17	50	3,957	3,651
Potatoes, white	Lb.	2,269	11,707	57	295	7,581	16,257
Potatoes, natural state	Lb.	701	2,064	54	157	2,188	4,712
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	13,408	11,154	315	284	24,434	19,846
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	3,250	1,666	251	261	6,915	3,915
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	22,378	17,672	1,776	646	101,544	108,180
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	1,972	3,038	3/	3,578
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	6,263	7,448	---	20,798
							32,065
							2,709
							4,014
							14
							662
							953
							20
							275
							401
							436
							520
							685
							3,741
							18,331
							20,798
							32,065

Continued -

Table 11.— U. S. Agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1965 and 1966 and July-October 1965 and 1966 — Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/		Value		July-October 1/		Value	
		Quantity	1965	1966	1965	1966	Quantity	1965	1966
Other vegetable products:									
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Hops	Lb.	454	433	1,550	1,766	3/	456	5,211	1,000
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton	1	1	132	219	3/	6	435	433
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,648	1,659	1,834	1,828	3/	6,773	7,384	8,821
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	2/	2/	3,880	2,131	3/	3/	9,090	10,559
Seeds, field and garden	---	3/	2/	1,066	840	3/	3/	3,846	3,747
Spices	Lb.	5,666	7,984	949	959	3/	13,833	20,802	2,340
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	13,061	16,427	9,426	11,298	3/	58,834	62,774	43,774
Wines	Gal.	1,570	1,816	6,924	8,767	3/	4,894	20,830	25,088
Other	---	3/	3/	641	975	3/	3/	2,840	6,307
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	26,836	29,273	---	---	94,502	106,249
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	124,596	123,388	---	---	426,743	535,427
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	209,064	223,736	---	---	741,778	909,232
COMPLEMENTARY									
Bananas	Lb.	300,164	354,458	14,047	17,263	3/	974,766	1,270,863	45,655
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	353,339	286,890	128,737	99,920	3/	96,904	944,608	337,589
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	274	1,330	313	1,287	3/	885	4,531	4,558
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	72,652	30,031	8,881	6,759	3/	320,803	119,993	25,853
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	13,197	13,337	2,620	2,439	3/	37,987	46,233	6,840
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	---	3/	3/	2,097	2,277	3/	73/	5,935	9,082
Essential or distilled oils	---	3/	2/	3,070	2,408	3/	73/	7,004	9,937
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton	13	10	2,641	1,907	3/	47	10,611	9,537
Rubber, crude	Lb.	93,868	76,663	17,356	14,330	3/	315,576	288,750	8,554
Silk, raw	Lb.	369	306	2,110	2,020	3/	1,196	56,652	54,819
Spices	Lb.	14,955	10,284	6,271	4,728	3/	38,487	16,909	7,790
Tea	Lb.	9,123	11,018	4,084	4,909	3/	38,044	16,733	17,800
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	Lb.	15,344	6,107	7,603	3,130	3/	55,739	42,319	17,800
Other complementary agricultural products	---	3/	3/	1,220	995	3/	53,156	28,378	26,890
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	201,050	164,352	---	---	3,569	3,223
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	411,014	388,088	---	---	1,343,377	1,498,569
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	1,592,882	1,923,466	---	---	5,819,065	7,367,909
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	2,003,896	2,311,554	---	---	7,163,042	8,866,478

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 12. -- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-October 1966

Country	Agricultural			Country			Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Greenland	0	3	0	3	14,785	3	838		
Canada	226,744	81,563	3,423	78,140	19,689	35,331	35,020		
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is.	1	0	0	0	160,860	10,427	2,605		
Latin American Republics:					14,179	7,459	775		
Mexico	23,406	72,035	21,673	50,362	156,550	34,749	3,805		
Guatemala	3,806	12,706	9,855	2,851	65,442	7,688	351		
El Salvador	2,642	21,164	18,369	2,978	46,682	24,299	2,081		
Honduras	1,648	23,803	20,825	2,978	181,718	17,789	1,003		
Nicaragua	3,309	6,025	2,800	3,225	4,648	52	0		
Costa Rica	2,086	16,056	11,934	4,122	5,312	1,342	24		
Panama	5,363	15,959	14,900	1,059	6,867	405	26		
Cuba	0	420	0	420	3,921	151	25		
Haiti	2,706	3,768	2,130	1,638	3,721	6,779	717		
Dominican Republic	5,416	45,415	7,517	37,898	26,496	6,531	0		
Colombia	8,646	49,336	45,871	3,465	0	0	0		
Venezuela	28,493	5,379	2,623	2,756	0	0	0		
Ecuador	3,346	31,754	27,693	4,061	0	0	0		
Peru	9,753	33,919	8,051	25,868	14,142	14,942	62		
Bolivia	4,732	1,671	1,289	382	853	799	315		
Chile	17,483	1,476	1,472	4,025	493	42	484		
Brazil	45,497	191,087	134,332	56,755	37,472	17,893	503		
Paraguay	1,929	3,790	191	3,593	4,231	2,685	36		
Uruguay	943	4,451	50	4,401	16	6	0		
Argentina	2,256	34,634	6,763	27,831	152	328	0		
Total L. A. Republics	173,554	574,908	336,870	236,038	71,616	23,437	3,298		
Other Latin America:					0	0	0		
British Honduras	772	1,191	275	916	20,392	5,717	170		
Canal Zone	0	58	58	0	0	29	29		
Bermuda	2,467	1	0	0	2,804	13,002	151		
Bahamas	5,573	30	5	25	1,365	285	44		
Jamaica	7,281	6,537	452	6,085	106	433	231		
Leeward and Windward Is.	1,298	490	107	383	5,264	23,909	631		
Barbados	865	235	0	235	737	356	170		
Trinidad and Tobago	3,996	675	295	380	899,213	248,474	17,474		
Netherlands Antilles	3,770	200	1	199	0	0	0		
French West Indies	524	1,915	0	1,915	0	0	0		
British Guiana	1,508	530	477	530	5,021	1,338	1,084		
Surinam	1,078	477	0	0	7,703	2,262	698		
French Guiana	52	0	0	0	1,297	747	742		
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	6,796	4,240	771		
Total Latin America	202,738	587,247	338,540	248,707	31,082	643	171		
Europe:					4,849	29	29		
Iceland	1,254	216	14	202	1,214	9	0		
Sweden	24,636	1,053	95	958	7,404	19	0		
					147	101	46		

Continued -

Table 12.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-October 1966 - Continued

Country	Agricultural			Country			Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Asia - Continued:									
Aden	800	11	3	Africa - Continued:					
Bahrain	488	0	0	0	Canary Islands	8	2,418	0	0
Afghanistan	1,295	540	0	0	Other Spanish Africa	0	23	0	0
India	166,815	25,964	7,921	18,043	Federal Rep. of Cameroon	540	382	5,023	4,718
Goe, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0	Central African Republic	0	5	0	0
Pakistan	33,161	3,142	503	2,639	Gabon	0	49	0	0
Nepal	27	148	2	146	Mauritania	5	1	0	0
Ceylon	5,502	10,540	10,533	7	Senegal	1,037	34	34	34
Burma	6,183	11	0	7	Guinea	1,329	2,068	2,053	15
Thailand	8,125	4,455	1,660	2,795	Ivory Coast	1,386	12,354	132	132
Viet-Nam	49,394	462	265	197	Togo	53	244	235	9
Laos	74	54	54	0	Other Western Africa	892	477	77	77
Cambodia	35	344	344	0	Chad	4,677	8,006	734	734
Malaysia	4,990	23,221	20,577	2,644	Mali	4,655	7,848	4,149	3,699
Indonesia	13,846	45,582	43,601	1,921	Sierra Leone	641	2,083	2,083	0
Philippines	28,133	104,988	3,071	101,917	British West Africa	6	2	1	1
Macao	11	0	0	0	Madeira Islands	795	45	45	45
Other S. and S.E. Asia	1	0	0	0	Angola	210	13,680	13,567	113
China	00	0	0	0	Other W. Fort. Africa	137	7	7	0
Outer Mongolia	0	869	0	0	Liberia	2,216	8,545	8,545	939
North Korea	0	0	0	869	Congo (Leopoldville)	4,114	3,097	2,158	16
Korea, Republic of	33,204	3,113	2,607	506	Burundi and Rwanda	471	12,091	12,075	60
Hong Kong	16,475	718	60	658	Somali Republic	101	90	0	0
Taiwan	21,157	9,301	1,480	7,821	Ethiopia	613	9,186	7,760	1,426
Japan	307,562	13,645	3,658	9,987	French Somaliland	138	41	18	23
Mansel and Nampo Islands	5,338	1/	1/	0	Uganda	90	13,600	13,524	76
					Kenya	1,228	6,717	6,632	85
Total Asia	768,738	256,482	99,935	156,547	Tanzania (Formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar)	290	8,453	8,307	146
Australia and Oceania:									
Australia	9,862	110,331	342	109,989	Seychelles and Depend.	3	66	65	1
New Guinea	91	1,117	1,117	0	Mauritius and Depend.	28	326	0	326
New Zealand and W. Samoa	3,506	65,541	13,874	51,667	Mozambique	147	2,766	592	2,174
British W. Pacific Is.	385	1,552	67	1,485	Malagasy Republic	68	6,611	6,595	16
French Pacific Islands	1,274	60	56	4	Rep. of South Africa	21,916	12,053	244	11,809
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	598	0	0	0	Zambia, S. Rhodes., Malawi	1,208	701	422	279
Total Australia and Oceania	15,716	178,601	15,456	163,145	Total Africa	139,594	146,199	114,508	31,691
Africa:									
Morocco	14,626	487	209	278	Total all countries				
Algeria	15,172	59	15	44	E. E. C. (Common Market):				
Tunisia	8,850	129	9	120	Netherlands	156,550	34,749	3,805	30,944
Libya	1,195	34	7	34	Belgium and Luxembourg	65,442	7,688	351	7,337
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	44,928	8,120	121	8,113	France	46,682	24,799	2,081	22,218
Sudan	4,092	319	121	198	West Germany	181,718	12,789	1,003	11,786
					Italy	71,616	23,437	3,298	20,134
					Total E. E. C.	522,008	107,962	10,538	92,424

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Not available by countries.

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Foreign Agricultural Trade
of the United States

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.